BOROUGH OF BATLEY.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

TOGETHER WITH THE

REPORT ON THE MEDICAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN,

for the Year 1925,

BY

G. H. PEARCE, M.D. (Durh.), D.P.H. (Camb.),
Of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law.

Fellow and Member of Council (Past President Yorkshire Branch) of the Society of Medical Officers of Health.
Member of the Royal Sanitary Institute,
&c.

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This Annual Report is compiled in accordance with the requirements of Circular 648 (England), issued by the Ministry of Health, 10th December, 1925.

General Statistics, 1925.

Area of Borough (in acres)	3,227
Civil Population (Registrar General's Estimate)	36,390
Population at Census of 1921 (Males 16,647, Females 19,490)	36,137
Number of Inhabited Houses (1921)	9,509
Total Private Families at Census 1921	9,320
Population living more than two persons per room (Census)	18.8%
Number of inhabited houses, 1925	9,721
Average number of persons per house	3.7
Density of population per acre	11.2
Number of Births (Males 338, Females 325) Total	663
Illegitimate Births (Males 16, Females 16) Total	32
Birth-Rate per 1,000 living	18.2
Illegitimate Birth-Rate per 1,000 Births Registered	48.2
Number of Deaths, including residents, who died away from Batley (Males 247, Females 247) Total	494
Net Death-Rate per 1,000 living	13.5
Infantile Death-Rate per 1,000 births registered	87.4
Illegitimate Death-Rate per 1,000 births registered	187
Tuberculosis Death-Rate (all forms) per 1,000	0.7
Phthisis Death-Rate per 1,000	0.4
Zymotic Death-Rate per 1,000	0.7
Respiratory Diseases Death-Rate per 1,000 (excluding Phthisis)	2.5
Cancer Death-Rate per 1,000	1.3
Cases of Infectious Disease notified	128
Cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis notified	57
Cases of other forms of Tuberculosis notified	12
Number of Inquests	34
Rateable Value	£182,061
Rate of 1d. in the £ produces	£698
Rainfall in Inches	28.7
Number of Wet Days	154
Parliamentary Voters	18,847
Local Government Voters	16,267
Poor Law Relief Distributed	£7,810-14-2
Primary Vaccinations	203
Exemption Certificates granted	486
Dried Milk given under Milk (Mothers and Children) Order	746 lbs. cost £51-16-4

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

The AREA of the whole Borough is 3,227 acres, or 5.04 square miles. The acreage of the four Wards is respectively North 1,087, East 350, West 606, Soothill 1,184.

POPULATION in 1925 was estimated by the Registrar-General at 36,390, which is a decrease from his estimate for the previous year of 350 persons.

The growth of Batley is shewn by a comparison of the figures taken at each Census since 1851 :—

Census ...	1851	1861	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921
Population	9,308	14,173	20,868	27,508	28,719	30,321	36,395	36,137

The causes of the decline are the fall in the birth-rate and the practical cessation of house building, which latter commenced shortly after the year 1909. The circumstances are well known and being of a political nature need not be referred to further. The important fact for the town is that a decreasing population is a serious financial problem, apart altogether from matters purely of public health.

WARD POPULATIONS, 1925.

Ward	Population 1921 Census	Estimated Population	Estimated Area in Acres
East Ward	11811	12274	350
West Ward	8412	8303	606
North Ward	11048	11250	1,087
Soothill Ward	4866	4563	1,184

DENSITY OF POPULATION.

At the Census of 1921 the number of persons to the acre in Batley was 11.1. At the middle of 1925 this figure was approximately 11.2, or 7,274 persons to the square mile.

Whenever there are more than 400 persons to the square mile mortality is adversely affected.

Batley is a municipal borough situated in the West Riding of Yorkshire, eight miles south of Leeds and about an equal distance from Bradford.

The L. M. and S. and L. and N. E. Railway Companies have a joint station, and both companies have a line from Batley to Leeds, the former passing through Morley and the latter running through Woodkirk and Beeston. The L. and N. E. Railway Company also gives access to Bradford and provides frequent communication with London, whilst the L. M. and S. Railway Company affords direct communication with Manchester and Liverpool. The Yorkshire (Woollen District) Electric Tramways, Ltd., provide a service by which it is easy to reach Bradford, Dewsbury, Cleckheaton, Heckmondwike, Birstall, Wakefield, etc. The Leeds City tramways come to within a short distance of the Borough boundary. Motor omnibus services also connect Batley with neighbouring towns.

The parish of Batley includes the hamlets of Brownhill, Carlinghow, Clerk Green, Havercroft, Chapel Fold, Healey, Staincliffe, White Lee, Upper Batley, Kilpin Hill, Purlwell, and part of Batley Carr. The town was constituted a municipal borough by Royal Charter, on the 8th December, 1868, and is governed by a Mayor, seven Aldermen, and twenty Councillors, and is divided into four Wards. The Borough has a separate Commission of the Peace.

Geologically, Batley is situated mostly upon clay, under which is sandstone, through which is reached the various beds of coal. The situation is fairly hilly, most of the town being built upon rising ground, with a valley running through it. The highest point in the Borough is near the old Windmill, Upper Batley, being 475 feet above sea level. The lowest point is near Jack Lane, Bradford Road, Batley Carr, it being 150 feet above sea level. A peculiar feature is the fact that 450 feet above sea level is the height which is common to most of the landmarks seen from the lower lying parts of the Borough, viz. :—Staincliffe, near the Church, 450; Soothill, near the Colliery, 450; Brownhill, near the Vicarage, 450; and Upper Batley Lane, 450.

Batley is entirely an industrial town. The chief occupations of the inhabitants are the manufacture of heavy woollen goods and the making of shoddy and mungo. The rag trade is also respon-

sible for the employment of a large proportion of the inhabitants. The bulk of the workers find employment in the numerous mills in the town, both males and females following their occupation there. It is quite usual for husbands and wives to work together at the same mill. The rest of the workers amongst the population of the Borough find employment in the coal mines—a large proportion of miners residing in the town—at ironworks, on the railway, as teamers, general labourers, etc. More females than males are employed in textile manufactures.

At the 1921 Census the number of inhabited houses was 9,509, the number of families or separate occupiers 9,320, and 18.8% of the population were living more than two persons per room.

RATEABLE VALUE.

In 1914 this was £146,576, in 1920 £174,916, and in 1925 £182,061, when the sum represented by a penny rate was £698.

Borough of Batley.—Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1925 and Previous Years.

Yearly Average	Estimated Population.	Nett Births.		Nett Deaths belonging to the District.			
				Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births	Number.	Rate.
1901-10	31,694	827	26.1	143	171	537	17.0
1911-20	36,435	676	20.5	93	123	571	16.0
Year 1921	36,910	791	21.4	64	80.9	460	12.4
1922	37,070	642	17.3	54	84.1	479	12.9
1923	36,930	708	19.1	60	84.7	496	13.4
1924	36,740	673	18.3	42	62.4	491	13.3
1925	36,390	663	18.2	58	87.4	494	13.5
England & Wales ...		...	18.3	...	75	...	12.2
105 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London ...		...	18.8	...	79	...	12.2
158 Smaller Towns...		...	18.3	...	74	...	11.2
London		...	18.0	...	67	...	11.7

PROVISIONAL FIGURES 1925.

		Total	Male	Female	
Births	Leg. ...	631	322	309	Birth Rate, 18.2
	Illeg. ...	32	16	16	

Deaths, 494. Death Rate, 13.5.

Deaths of Infants under one year of age :—Leg. 52, Illeg.6. Total 58.

Number of Women Dying in, or in consequence of Childbirth: from sepsis, Nil; from other causes, 1.

Deaths from Measles (all ages) 9
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) 9
Deaths from Diarrhœa (under 2 years) 7

There was no unusual or excessive mortality during the year which received or required more comment than is made in this Report.

Causes of Death in Batley for the Years 1912 to 1925.

	Yearly Averages, 1912—1921.	Year 1922.	Year 1923.	Year 1924.	Year 1925.
Enteric Fever	2.3	3	1	...	1
Small Pox	0.1	...	...	...	...
Measles	11.5	6	8	...	9
Scarlet Fever	1.0	1	2	1	1
Whooping Cough	5.9	3	4	3	9
Diphtheria and Croup	7.1	...	1	1	...
Influenza	27.6	23	14	36	19
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	1	...	...
Meningoccal Meningitis	...	...	...	1	...
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	31.9	17	18	14	16
Other Tuberculous Diseases	11 8	14	6	12	11
Cancer, malignant diseases	42.9	44	38	53	49
Rheumatic Fever	2.6	1	3	...	4
Diabetes	.2	5	6	4	4
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc	4.4	43	42	46	45
Heart Disease	57.4	65	72	70	82
Arterio-Sclerosis	1.8	28	25	20	20
Bronchitis	51.0	53	60	56	49
Pneumonia (all forms)	40.1	25	42	38	38
Other Respiratory Diseases	6.0	7	8	9	5
Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	0.4	6	3	7	3
Diarrhœa, &c (under 2 yrs.)	12.3	3	1	1	7
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	2.6	3	1	2	5
Cirrhosis of Liver	1.9	...	1	...	...
Acute & Chronic Nephritis	25.3	21	15	12	19
Puerperal Sepsis	1.1	...	...	2	...
Other Accidents & Diseases of Pregnancy & Parturition	3.4	4	...	4	1
Congenital Debility and Malformation, Premature Birth	34.9	26	25	20	20
Suicide	3.3	3	2	6	3
Other deaths from violence	12.6	8	11	11	10
Other Defined Diseases	148.4	66	86	61	64
Diseases ill defined or unknown	0.8	1	...	1	...

INFANT MORTALITY.

1925. Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under 1 Year of Age.

Causes of Death.	Under 1 Week	1-2 Weeks	2-3 Weeks	3-4 Weeks	Total under 4 Weeks	4 Weeks and under 3 Months	3-6 Months	6-9 Months	9-12 Months	Total Deaths under 1 Year.
All Causes { Certified ...	18	6	1	2	27	10	6	8	7	58
All Causes { Uncertified...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Small Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	4
Diphtheria and Croup ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Meningitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abdominal Tuberculosis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculosis Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis *(not Tuberculous)*	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
Convulsions	4	...	...	1	5	...	...	1	1	7
Laryngitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laryngismus Stridulus ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	2	1	8
Pneumonia *(all forms)* ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	3	6
Diarrhœa	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	4
Enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gastritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1
Rickets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation, overlaying ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Injury at Birth	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Atelectasis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital Malformations...	1	1	..	...	2	1	1	...	...	4
Premature Birth... ...	6	3	..	...	9	...	...	...	...	9
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	4	1	...	...	5	...	1	...	...	6
Other Causes	1	...	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	4
Violent Deaths	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Totals ...	18	6	1	2	27	10	6	8	7	58

According to the Registrar-General's figures the population of Batley is decreasing. This is important from many aspects, not the least being financial. The birth-rate of 18.2 is not quite the lowest recorded for Batley (1922 and several of the war years being lower), but it is closely comparable with the figures for the rest of the country, as was the case last year.

The nett death-rate (13.5) is very similar to that of the two previous years (13.3 and 13.4). The actual number of deaths is also remarkably close, being 494 for 1925 and 491 and 496 for 1924 and 1923. The population has declined from 37,070 in 1922 to 36,390 in 1925 (Registrar-General), hence with a lower figure to base the rate upon the result is necessarily higher. Death rates for the rest of the country are somewhat lower than Batley. The lowest death-rate recorded in the town was 12.4 in 1921. Having regard to the character of the town, occupations of the inhabitants, the dense smoke pollution of the atmosphere, and the bad housing conditions, it cannot be said the death rate is excessive, for such is not the case. In view of many adverse circumstances common to most industrial towns of similar nature the figures are not at all bad, but rather the opposite.

Comfort may be gained from a study of the Batley death-rates during the last forty years, some examples of which are :— 1884, rate 21.2 ; 1887, rate 21.3 ; 1891, rate 24.4 ; 1893, rate 24.1 ; 1904, rate 22.2 ; 1907, rate 19.1 ; 1911, rate 17.3 ; and 1914, rate 15.2. People living in this country to-day have an expectation of life about twelve years more than their relatives of fifty years ago. The above figures shew Batley to be no exception. There were increases last year in the number of deaths from Measles, Whooping Cough and Diarrhœa, which accounted for 25, all preventable. Influenza showed a considerable fall. There were four fewer deaths from Cancer than in 1924, but against this there were eleven more than in 1923. The death from Enteric Fever was really due to Para Typhoid B. The patient was a child living in an over-crowded, dirty, and verminous house with no pantry accommodation. This death should never have occurred, because the child ought not to have been living under such conditions. A comparison of deaths in Batley during recent years may be made from the previous table.

The Infantile Death Rate, 87.4, though not particularly high having regard to all the circumstances, shews an increase of twenty-five points over that of the previous year, and is higher

than the comparative figures for the remainder of the country. The fact should not be overlooked that the rate of 62.4 in 1924 was much the lowest ever recorded in Batley, and whilst most encouraging, could not be regarded as one which would be likely to continue, although there should be no reason why in the course of time an even lower rate should not be a usual figure. Of the infantile deaths seven were caused by common infectious diseases; seven to convulsions, in some cases due to ignorance and wrong feeding; fourteen to bronchitis and pneumonia, the majority of which were entirely preventable; four to diarrhœa caused by infected milk; one definitely certified as syphilis, which disease was certainly directly or indirectly the reason for other infant deaths; one by injury at birth; and nineteen were the result of premature birth, congenital deformities, and allied conditions, many of which could be prevented by medical advice and treatment before birth. This is now available at the Ante Natal Clinic.

CANCER.

Table shewing deaths in Batley since 1900.

Year.	Deaths.	Year.	Deaths.
1900	22	1913	40
1901	27	1914	40
1902	24	1915	36
1903	26	1916	47
1904	24	1917	46
1905	27	1918	51
1906	29	1919	39
1907	33	1920	56
1908	43	1921	42
1909	34	1922	44
1910	39	1923	38
1911	34	1924	53
1912	32	1925	49

POOR LAW RELIEF.

Year.	Amount Distributed.	Year.	Amount Distributed.	Year.	Amount Distributed.
1911	£1,023 10 3	1916	£1,576 3 2	1921	£12,206 5 9
1912	£979 16 11	1917	£1,545 16 9	1922	£8,640 13 3
1913	£1,060 15 7	1918	£1,964 5 8	1923	£6,908 2 5
1914	£1,381 17 6	1919	£3,466 7 1	1924	£5,752 0 5
1915	£1,624 9 0	1920	£3,574 8 4	1925	£7,810 14 2

Hospital and other forms of gratuitous medical relief, apart from the Poor Law, are obtained at the Batley and District Hospital, which contains 56 beds, about to be extended to 76 beds in consequence of building operations now in progress. The Secretary (Mr. A. W. Western) has kindly furnished the following particulars:—

RETURN OF PATIENTS FOR THE PAST THREE YEARS.

	1923.	1924.	1925.
1. Number of Beds available for use ...	50	56	56
2. Average Number of Patients resident daily throughout the year as counted and recorded daily	39	45.4	45.32
3. Number of In-patients in Hospital at the beginning of year	33	43	48
4. Number of In-patients admitted during the year	650	809	845
5. Number of In-patients in Hospital at the end of the year	43	48	48
6. Average number of days each patient was resident	22.24	20.66	19.57
7. Number of Out-patients	863	1800	1743
8. Number of Operations:—			
Major	397	514	524
Minor	410	579	562
	807	1093	1086
9. Number of X Ray Cases	948	794	686
10. Local Expenditure	£4410	£4980	£4823

There has been no sickness or invalidity specially noteworthy in the area during 1925, and, apart from dusty occupations, there does not appear to be any condition of occupation exercising a particularly prejudicial effect on health.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

HOSPITALS PROVIDED OR SUBSIDISED BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

(1) TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIA in several parts of the West Riding of Yorkshire provided by the West Riding County Council, together with beds in sanatoria under arrangement with local authorities elsewhere.

(2) MATERNITY.—The Batley Maternity Home is provided by the Town Council. It was opened on September 1st, 1922. There are now ten beds for patients in five wards, one bed in an isolation ward, and one bed in the labour room. There is also accommodation for the staff, which consists of an Administrative Matron, who is also Superintendent Health Visitor and School Nurse, one Sister, one Staff Nurse, and three Midwives, Cook (non-resident), Housemaid, two Charwomen and Handyman, the last three being not employed full time and non-resident. The isolation ward is also used as an office, and once weekly a ward for ante-natal purposes.

(3) CHILDREN.—There is no hospital for children, but admission can be obtained by them to the public institutions mentioned below.

(4) FEVER HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION is provided at the Oakwell Joint Hospital (77 beds, 18 cots, and 8 beds and 2 cots for Smallpox) for the old Borough of Batley, and at the Dewsbury Joint Hospital (72 beds and 30 cots) for that portion of the Borough which was formerly within the Urban District of Soothill Upper. Any infectious disease can be admitted and treated at Oakwell. The Dewsbury Joint Hospital Board definitely refuses to admit any cases other than Smallpox, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever and Enteric Fever. Full particulars have been given in previous annual reports respecting these hospitals. Both are under the medical superintendence of general practitioners residing in Birstall and Dewsbury respectively. The action of the Dewsbury Board prevents the admission of patients from the Soothill Ward of Batley unless suffering from one or other of the four diseases above-mentioned, and hence they are at considerable disadvantage compared with residents in the remaining Wards of the town. Batley Corporation has given notice of its intention to seek from the Ministry of Health the necessary powers to enable the partnership between Dewsbury and Batley in respect of the Joint Hospital Board to be terminated, thereby enabling Batley to withdraw.

(5) SMALLPOX patients can be treated at the Oakwell Hospital, but it is stated the Smallpox Hospital of the Dewsbury Joint Hospital Board is derelict.

(6) OTHER HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION, apart from the Poor Law, is provided at the Batley and District Hospital, estab-

lished 1878, supported by voluntary contributions, and containing 56 beds, the Dewsbury Infirmary (50 beds), and the Bradford and Leeds Infirmaries. The Poor Law Hospital at Staincliffe contains 340 beds. It is partly in Batley and partly in Dewsbury, being built upon the boundary line. Batley and District Hospital is in the Borough of Batley, as is the Maternity Home. All others above mentioned are outside the borough boundary.

INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION for UNMARRIED MOTHERS, ILLEGITIMATE INFANTS and HOMELESS CHILDREN (apart from the Poor Law) is not provided.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.—(a) For infectious cases by the Oakwell and Dewsbury Joint Isolation Hospitals; (b) for non-infectious and accident cases by the Batley Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade. A tribute of appreciation once again is due to Superintendent Horne, of the Brigade, who has rendered valuable assistance in the removal of patients at the Maternity Home. His kindly services are not forgotten.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

Name.	Address.	Sessions.	Authority Providing.
Ante Natal Clinic	Maternity Home	Monday, 2—4.	Batley Corporation
Infant Welfare Centre	Town Mission Hall	Tuesday, 2—4.	Ditto
Ditto	Wesleyan Sunday Sch., Batley Carr	Wednesday, 2-15—3-45	Ditto
Minor Ailments Clinic	School Clinic, Bk Cambridge St.	Daily, 9 a.m. and 4-15 p.m.	Ditto
Ophthalmic Clinic	Ditto	When required, 2—5.	Ditto
Dental Clinic	Ditto	Mon., Tues., Wed 9—12, 2—5. Alternate Saturdays, 9—12.	Ditto
Tuberculosis Dispensary	Dewsbury and Birstall	Various.	West Riding County Council
Treatment Centres for Venereal Disease	Dewsbury Infirmary	Monday, 3. Thursday, 6-30.	Ditto.

It is remarkable that residents in a Borough the size and importance of Batley should be obliged to go out of the town to obtain treatment at a tuberculosis dispensary. Putting aside questions of municipal status it would appear to be a hardship upon the patients whose strength is undermined by the disease they suffer from.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

Medical Officer of Health, Medical Superintendent Maternity and Child Welfare Centres, School Medical Officer and Medical Superintendent Maternity Home	G.H. Pearce, M.D. (Durh.), D.P.H., (Camb.), Barrister-at-Law (Inner Temple).
Assistant Medical Officer of Health, M. and C.W.	Elenora J. Howie, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.)
School Oculist and Hon. Ophth. Surgeon Maternity Home	Randal Herley, B.A., L.R.C.P. and S. (Edin.), L.R.F.P. and S. (Glas.).
Veterinary Inspector	Geo. Whitehead, M.R.C.V.S. (Lond. and Edin).
Public Analyst	F. W. Richardson, F.I.C., F.C.S.
School Dentist	A. L. Hyslop, L.D.S. (Eng.).
Senior Sanitary Inspector	J. W. Beaumont, M.R.S.I.
Superintendent Health Visitor, Superintendent School Nurse, Administrative Matron of Maternity Home...	Miss Evans.
Health Visitors and School Nurses ...	Miss Farthing. Miss Dearden. Miss Waterhouse. Miss Robertshaw.
District Sanitary Inspectors	L. H. Herring. Vacant.
Chief Clerk	Mrs. Louks.
Clerk	Miss K. Lister.
Junior Clerk	Miss C. I. Broadley.
Maternity Home	Sister ... ... Miss Wilsdon. Staff Nurse ... Miss Cribbs. Midwife ... ... Miss Fildes. Midwife ... ... Miss Potter. Midwife ... ... Miss Power.

The Medical Officer of Health is also Medical Officer of Health for the Urban District of Heckmondwike, in consequence of an arrangement entered into between the Local Government Board,

Batley Corporation, and Heckmondwike Urban District Council before he came to the town. The Assistant Medical Officer is employed part time, her duties being confined to Maternity and Child Welfare. The School Oculist, Veterinary Inspector, and Public Analyst are part time officers. The School Dentist is a whole time officer employed jointly by the Education Committees of Batley and Spenborough. The Senior Sanitary Inspector and District Sanitary Inspector hold the certificates of the Royal Sanitary Institute for Sanitary Inspectors and Inspectors of Meat and Other Foods. The Senior Sanitary Inspector possesses the higher qualification of Member of the Royal Sanitary Institute by examination through holding the certificate for Sanitary Science as applied to Buildings and Public Works.

The Health Visitors and School Nurses are State Registered Nurses and Certified Midwives. They possess the three years' general training certificate and certificate of the Central Midwives' Board.

The same remarks apply to the Sister and Staff Nurse in the Maternity Home. The three midwives there hold the certificate of the Central Midwives' Board.

Half the salaries of all the above-mentioned persons is paid by the Government from Exchequer grants or under the Public Health Acts, with the exception of the Veterinary Inspector and Public Analyst. One-sixth of the salaries of the Chief Clerk and Clerk is paid by the Government. The Junior Clerk is paid entirely from local sources.

Extract from the Minutes of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee, February 18th, 1925 :—

"TRAINING OF HEALTH VISITORS.

Circular 557 of the Ministry of Health of the 9th inst. on the subject of the training of Health Visitors was submitted.

Resolved :—That the contents of the Circular be brought to the notice of the Health Visitors."

The Minister of Health, after consultation with Local Authorities and other bodies interested in the matter, has decided that on and after the 1st April, 1928, he will not approve the appointment of a woman for the first time as a whole time officer of a Local Authority with Health Visiting duties unless she has passed the examination and obtained the Royal Sanitary Institute Health Visitor's Certificate issued under conditions approved by the Minister of Health.

The positions of existing Health Visitors are safeguarded but it is obvious that in the interests of the Local Authorities as well as themselves all Health Visitors should obtain the certificate, otherwise those in office will soon be relegated to a position of inferiority. Health Visitors who are trained nurses and certified midwives and have held a position as Health Visitor for five years are eligible for examination without further training. The Minister says it is "clearly desirable that women who have given at least five years' satisfactory service as whole time Health Visitors should endeavour to obtain the new certificate." Of the five Health Visitors in the Public Health Department, Batley, four had over five years' service as such, and were eligible for the examination. The fifth had service approaching four years.

PROFESSIONAL NURSING IN THE HOME.—The Batley Nursing Service is a voluntary institution employing two district nurses to nurse the sick in their homes in the North, East and West Wards. The Dewsbury Nursing Association provides a similar service for the Soothill Ward. According to their rules the Batley Nursing Service does not nurse infectious cases. The arrangements respecting hospital isolation are referred to previously. In times of severe outbreaks of measles the Town Council has provided a temporary district nurse, she being on the staff of the Public Health Department during her period of service.

MIDWIVES.—Five certified and one uncertified practice on their own account, of whom one resides outside the borough boundary. They are under the control of the County Council, a nurse from the department of the Medical Officer of the County Council visiting them occasionally. In addition there are five certified midwives, of whom two are trained nurses, working in the Batley Municipal Maternity Home. They do not attend cases outside the Home.

It seems an anomaly that in this town the Corporation, being the authority under the Maternity and Child Welfare Act possessing a Maternity Home, and the Medical Officer of Health devoting his whole time to public health duties, no local power is possessed to supervise midwives. This matter has been often mentioned.

CHEMICAL WORK.—This is periodically required for water analyses. The public analyst at Bradford, an independent analyst at Wakefield, or the laboratory of the County Council, have all done various analyses as occasion arises, and the arrangements hold good at present.

ADOPTIVE ACTS and BYELAWS.—The following are in force in Batley:—

	Parts or Sections in force.	Date of adoption.
Baths & Washhouses Acts 1846-1882	Whole Act.	1890.
Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890	I., II., III., IV. & V.	November 1st, 1892.
Infectious Disease Prevention Act, 1890	Whole Act.	November 1st, 1892.
Public Libraries Act, 1887	Whole Act.	January, 1904.
Notification of Births Act, 1907	Whole Act.	January 2nd, 1908.
Museums and Gymnasiums Act, 1891	(As to Museums only).	April 23rd, 1913.
P.H.A.A. Act, 1907	Sec. 95.	July, 1924.

BATLEY CORPORATION ACT, 1921.

Bye-laws.

	Date.
Tramways	1882
Cemetery	1886
Prevention of Nuisances	1889
Common Lodging Houses	1889
Houses Let in Lodgings	1889
New Streets and Buildings	1889
Slaughter-houses	1889
Cleansing of Footways, etc.	1889
Regulations under Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order	1891
Hackney Carriages	1891
Baths and Wash-houses	1893
Markets and Fairs	1898
Betting in Streets	1899
Pleasure Grounds	1910
Shop Hours Act (Hairdressers and Barbers)	1908
Employment of Children	1920
Sale of Coal	1923

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

WATER SUPPLY.

The Borough of Batley is supplied with water from its own reservoirs situated amongst the hills near Holmfirth. These reservoirs are three in number, and are known as the Yateholme, Riding Wood, and Ramsden. An additional supply is obtained from the Dewsbury and Heckmondwike Water Board. This arrangement will cease in the near future. The Urban District of Soothill Upper was supplied with water by the Halifax Corporation, and the part of this district absorbed into Batley still retains that source of supply. There is also a service reservoir at Staincliffe.

Under the provisions of the Batley Corporation Act, 1921, an additional reservoir adjoining the others near Holmfirth is at present in course of construction. Its capacity will be so great that there will be an ample supply of water for the requirements of the Borough for the future.

It being upland surface water the inference would be that lead will readily be dissolved from the service pipes, causing lead poisoning amongst the community unless the water is treated with lime at the reservoirs. Actually such is not the case. The Batley gathering ground is different to those of neighbouring authorities because instead of being peaty it is grass land, and there are a number of underground springs. This was the basis of the arguments before the Committees of the House of Lords and House of Commons in 1921, when the Bill was before Parliament. A full report may be obtained from the official Minutes of Evidence and the Annual Report for 1921 of the Medical Officer of Health. Samples of water are taken at three monthly intervals from domestic taps in the Borough, the results showing the absence of lead in solution.

The following are certificates upon samples of water submitted by the Water Engineer for chemical examination by the Public Analyst :—

F. W. Richardson, F.I.C., and A. Jaffe, Analytical and Consulting Chemist,

Public Analyst for the West Riding of Yorkshire,

County Analyst's Office, Bradford,

November 26th, 1925.

Analytical Report upon 3 Samples of water received from W. H. Duckworth, Esq., A.M.I.C.E., Water Engineer, Batley:—

November 23rd, 1925.

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.
Total Solid Matters	7.00	10.00	8.00
Chlorine (combined)	.50	.70	.50
Nitrites	None.	None.	None.
Nitrogen as Nitrates	None.	None.	None.
Free Ammonia	.0035	.0014	.0021
Albumenoid Ammonia	.0021	.0021	.0028
Lead	None.	None.	None.
Total Hardness (Clark's Scale)	3.0	3.4	3.0

These waters are all of the highest organic purity.

As they have the usual softness of the upland surface waters, they are suitable for all drinking, domestic and industrial purposes.

F. W. RICHARDSON and A. JAFFE.

No. 1—Drawn from J. W. Idle house-tap, No. 3, Wetherill Street, Batley, at 8-15 a.m. on the 23rd November, 1925.

No. 2.—Drawn from G. A. Wood house tap, No. 16, New Street, Hanging Heaton, at 7-30 a.m., on the 23rd November, 1925.

No. 3.—Drawn from Staincliffe Reservoir Basin at 7-45 a.m. on the 23rd November, 1925.

RIVERS and STREAMS.—The Batley Beck is polluted by dye waters and trade waste. The Authority exercising supervision is the West Riding of Yorkshire Rivers Board.

DRAINAGE and SEWERAGE.—A description is given in the Annual Reports of the Medical Officer of Health for 1913 and 1920, which may be referred to. The Borough Surveyor (Mr. H. L. Hall) has kindly furnished the following statement:—

"The following additions have been made to the Sewage Works during the year 1925."

"The Old Septic Tank has been divided with new Reinforced Concrete Division Wall and new Sludging Out Pipes have been installed. The Tank has been fitted with valve and weir mechanism to allow of working either separately or in series or parallel with the new settling tanks constructed in 1920. The effluent

channels from the first contact beds in the old section of the works are now undergoing alterations with the idea of eliminating all humus from the second contact beds."

"Since my last report (1920) the new Sewer from Lady Ann Road and Timothy Lane has been completed, also an extension in 12 in. pipes to Howden Clough; and the subsidiary purification works at this point have been demolished. At the Scotsman Lane Junction with this Sewer the Morley Corporation have connected a Sewer to serve this portion of their Borough."

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION, 1925.

	Years.	
	1925.	1921.
Water Closets	7250	7065
Trough and Automatic Water Closets	273	288
Blocks of Trough Water Closets	47	47
Pail Closets	9	10
Privies	41	75
Privies converted into Water Closets	None.	None.
Additional W.C.'s provided for old property ...	6	6
Additional W.C.'s provided for new property ...	61	126

The 41 privies and 9 pail closets are situated as under:—

Wrigglesworths Farm, Leeds Road	1 privy.
Grange Road, Pit Yard	2 privies.
Oldroyd's Mill, Town Street	2 privies.
"Batley News" Office	2 privies.
Batley Hygienic Laundry	1 privy.
Victor Street	3 privies.
East Bath Street	1 privy.
Howden Clough	6 privies.
Station Road, Upper Batley	1 privy.
Woolers Place, Brownhill	2 privies.
Blackburn's Mill	1 privy.
Shay Farm, Bradford Road (W.) ...	2 privies and 2 pail closets.
Football Field	6 pail closets.
Brearley Place	5 privies.
Devon Street	1 privy.
Holland Street	1 privy.
Victoria Mills, Bradford Road (C.) ...	9 privies.
Cross Bank Road	1 pail closet.
Towngate Road, Healey	1 privy.
	41 privies and 9 pail closets.

The Sanitary Committee have now asked for a report from the Senior Sanitary Inspector on all existing privies, all existing trough water closets, and all cases where there are more than two houses to one closet. Several of these have been reported, and Statutory Notices have been issued. In some cases work is now in progress under these notices, and some conversion work is about to be done under Preliminary Notice.

SCAVENGING.—For many years the Medical Officer of Health has drawn attention to the obsolete methods customary in Batley with respect to the removal and disposal of domestic refuse. He has suggested an examination of the conditions would probably result in a considerable financial saving, apart altogether from benefit to the public health. His recommendations had no effect and nothing was done.

When the present Senior Sanitary Inspector came to Batley he expressed surprise at the methods adopted. He has been able to persuade the Committee where the Medical Officer failed, with the result that a Sub-Committee has been formed, with instructions to make a thorough examination of existing conditions, to take such steps as may be desirable to obtain information elsewhere, and to present a report to the Sanitary Committee, which it is expected will result in a saving to the rates and the placing of the town in as favourable position as others in this particular subject.

Another service performed by the Senior Sanitary Inspector was to persuade the Sanitary Committee to abolish the custom of employing men to empty house gullies on private property. The Medical Officer has repeatedly advised the Committee that the practice was of no benefit to the Public Health, and has cost many hundreds of pounds, which money could either be saved, or spent to the advantage of the Public Health in some other direction.

The Senior Sanitary Inspector (Mr. J. W. Beaumont) compiled a report and certain tables which follow herewith :—

COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF REFUSE.

FOREWORD.—In submitting the following particulars and tables re the collection and disposal of refuse it is necessary to make it quite clear that they are not of much value, as the basis of all these calculations is the "load," which may be anything,

and not the "ton," which is a defined weight. With **effective costing returns,** as recommended in the Report of a Conference appointed by the Ministry of Health in 1925 to consider methods of keeping Costing Accounts with respect to the Collection and Disposal of Refuse and Street Cleansing by Local Authorities in England and Wales, it is possible to keep satisfactory check on the work and ascertain where and on what lines improvement is necessary. Further, one can then compare one's costs with those of any progressive town in the country. Where it is not practicable to have all refuse weighed, estimates should only be based on ascertained facts, such as may be got by having typical seasonal loads of refuse weighed. Mr. Dawes, Inspector of the Ministry of Health, says that the weight of refuse collected in summer is probably only two-thirds or three-fifths of that collected in winter. If, however, we had all refuse weighed which went to the Destructor Works—which could easily be done—we should be supplied with fairly accurate data on which to base our calculations in arriving at the total weight of refuse dealt with.

COLLECTION.—There are 8 carts and two non-tipping waggons employed in the collection of refuse. All are horse-drawn and a teamer and "thrower-out" accompany each vehicle. The vehicles themselves are of hopelessly antiquated pattern, having a high loading line. They do not lend themselves to the proper use of dust covers, are heavy and cumbersome, and, in many cases, dilapidated. For the longer distances it would appear that judicious use of motor transport would be advantageous. Dustbins are emptied weekly, but ashpits are only emptied about once a month. From a cleansing point of view it would be an advantage if all ashpits were abolished and a galvanised iron dustbin provided for each house. Ashpits proportionally contain much more refuse than dustbins, it being so easy and common for householders to dump any unwanted material in almost any quantity. The "thrower-out" is also to be sympathised with, as he invariably has to get inside the ashpit to empty it. Then again the refuse is thrown out on to either a paved or unpaved yard surface, very often the latter, where it has to lie until the cart comes along. It can very well be imagined what is the result during windy or hot weather. Incidentally the refuse has to be handled twice, thus adding to the cost of collection.

One cannot leave the subject of the collection of refuse without referring to the question of Trade Refuse. It will be seen

that during the year under review 1,194 slaughter-house receptacles have been emptied and 1,670 fish receptacles. In the cases of the former special measures have to be adapted in the disposal of their contents. The nature of these is such that it is not practicable to deal with it at the Destructor Works, consequently it has to be buried in the ground and lime used so as to prevent nuisance arising. This necessitates a man digging a pit and afterwards filling it in, and takes up about three half days in each week. The whole question of the removal of Trade Refuse requires careful consideration. Many towns have got definite scales of charges for the removal and destruction of this refuse. In any case it is obvious that whatever is decided, all traders should be dealt with in like manner.

DISPOSAL.—About 65 per cent. of the refuse collected has been burnt at the Destructor Works. Here we have a staff consisting of foreman, four stokers and two labourers or top men. They work a Horsfall Destructor of four cells connected to a top feed, in two daily shifts. Old iron, tins, bottles, and broken glass are collected as well as possible by hand, and the sale of these resulted in an income of £22 15s. 6d. In addition to this we get £200 per annum from the Electricity Department for steam supplied. As it has cost over £200 in water alone, this would not appear to be a paying proposition at present. It is also passing strange that in 1913 we should receive £250 per annum from the same Department at a time when the Destructor was not so efficient as at present. It would seem that we then received about twice as much as the steam was worth or we now only receive about half as much as the steam is worth. By comparison with other towns I should say the latter is nearer the mark. Also 3,244 loads of clinker have had to be removed from the Destructor Works, two-thirds of which has been taken to the Sewerage Works to be ground up for lime, etc. Not only have we received no revenue in respect of this clinker, but we have actually had to pay all costs of carting. There are two carts and two teamers doing nothing else but remove clinker. If the necessary plant were installed at the Destructor Works much money could be saved and revenue provided for the Department. It is also estimated that at least 40 per cent. of all refuse consists of dust, which, when it gets into the Destructor, chokes up the flues to such an extent that they have to be cleared regularly. If we

could only screen our refuse and take out this dust our Destructor would work more efficiently, and we should be able to deal with a much larger quantity of refuse; in fact we could deal with the whole of it.

TIPPING.—About 35 per cent. of the total amount of refuse collected is tipped in various places more or less on the outskirts of the Borough. Whilst there are many objections to tipping, if carried out on proper lines it is certainly a cheap and fairly satisfactory method of disposal. In order to do this, however, it is necessary to have properly trained men always at work wherever refuse is being tipped, so that each load is dealt with as it arrives. The difficulties of proper supervision are also increased by having men discharging refuse at different points in widely separated parts of the borough.

GENERAL.—The main points may perhaps be summed up as follow :—

1. Weigh all refuse if possible so as to get accurate data for effective costing returns.

2. Try to reduce the amount of refuse to be collected, by propaganda amongst householders and others, to burn as much as they possibly can. If every householder would burn only 1 lb. of refuse per day, it would result in a saving to the rates of over £1,100 per annum, or about one-sixth of the total cost of collection and disposal of refuse for 1925.

3. Abolish all ashpits and have a galvanised iron dustbin for each house or premises.

4. More frequent and speedy collection of refuse by modern vehicles and by judicious use of motor transport.

5. More efficient working of Destructor by taking out dust from all refuse.

6. Increased revenue from sale of steam, and provision of plant for grinding clinker at the Destructor Works.

7. Tipping to be either abolished altogether or carried out on modern up-to-date lines.

A Sub-Committee is at present engaged in investigating the whole field of Refuse Collection and Disposal, and it is hoped that good results will follow.

J. W. BEAUMONT,
Senior Sanitary Inspector.

TABLE 1.—Collection of Refuse.

MONTHLY TABLE.

1925.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals.
No. of Slaughterhouse receptacles emptied..	117	95	97	117	91	78	96	76	87	130	92	118	1194
No. of Fish Receptacles emptied	160	159	171	157	163	111	124	105	89	150	139	142	1670
No. of Privy Pails emptied	37	30	28	37	36	33	35	30	59	39	35	35	434
No. of Privy Middens emptied	105	89	91	158	197	158	197	158	158	197	131	131	1770
No. of Ashpits emptied	1577	1690	2092	1430	1729	1661	2435	1905	2272	2808	2206	1613	23418
No. of Dustbins emptied	19131	17211	18714	19550	18608	18718	20330	18724	19173	19898	18522	19743	228322
Totals ..	21127	19274	21193	21449	20824	20759	23217	20998	21838	23222	21125	21782	256808

No. of Slaughter-house receptatcles	26	Emptied weekly.
,, ,, Fish Receptacles	34	,, ,,
,, ,, Privy Pails	9	,, ,,
,, ,, Privy Middens	41	Emptied about once a month.
,, ,, Dry Ashpits	1008	,, ,, ,, ,, ,,
,, ,, Dustbins	4538	Emptied weekly.

TABLE II.—Disposal of Refuse.

MONTHLY TABLE.

1925.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals
Loads of Refuse burnt at Destructor ..	853	777	838	631	848	651	897	849	856	907	913	702	9722
Loads of Refuse to Grange Road Tip	125	114	106	196	96	263	86	40	72	93	52	157	1340
Loads of Refuse to Jail Road Tip ..	87	78	100	105	94	116	89	97	95	97	86	98	1142
Loads of Refuse to Brownhill Tip ..	11	9	10	9	5	11	16	25	12	17	9	7	141
Loads of Refuse to Howdenclough Tip	17	13	6										36
Loads of Refuse to Football Field, White Lea	32	25	25	30	30	32	44	32	33	41	30	43	397
Loads of Refuse to Timothy Lane ..	29	36	38	44	47	44	47	34	49	54	43	46	511
Loads of Refuse to Wilton Park ..	133	109	139	199	111	154	86	70	194	140	109	192	1546
Loads of Nightsoil delivered to farmers	30	23	24	8	8	8	4	5		9	3	5	127
Totals ..	1317	1184	1286	1222	1244	1219	1269	1152	1227	1358	1245	1252	14962

Note.—" Loads " represent cart loads. They are not weighed. For the preparation of this table a waggon load is reckoned as two cart loads.

TABLE III.—Disposal of Clinker from Destructor Works.

MONTHLY TABLE.

1925.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals
Loads of Clinker to Sewerage Works	203	186	198	166	162	126	150	156	169	187	195	165	2063
Loads of Clinker to New Ing Field	84	85	92	75	101	83	97	53	55	49	106	129	1009
Loads of Clinker to Carlton Grange	4	4	14	16	22	13	14	16	17	26	8	5	159
Loads of Clinker to Various..					5				6			2	13
Totals ..	291	275	304	257	290	222	261	225	247	262	309	301	3244

Note.—Loads are not weighed.

TABLE IV.—Table Shewing the Cost of the Collection and Disposal of Refuse.

	£ s. d.	
Collection of Refuse	4010 10 0	averages 5/4⅓ per load
Destruction of refuse at Destructor Works	2602 5 5	,, 5/4¼ per load (Gross).
		,, 4/11¼ per load (Nett).
Tipping at Wilton Park 76 16 0		
,, ,, White Lee Tip 58 5 0		
,, ,, Timothy Lane Tip 35 6 8		
,, ,, Grange Road Tip 14 0 0		
,, ,, Brownhill Tip 11 14 0		
,, ,, Howden Clough Tip 3 11 6		
Warning Notice Board at Grange Rd. Tip 2 3 0		
Wages, etc., of man keeping tips clean 65 16 0		
Total tipping costs 267 12 2	267 12 2	averages 1/0¼ per load.
Total Cost	6886 7 7	averages 9/- per load.
Revenue from sale of steam, old tins, etc., at the Destructor Works 222 15 6	222 15 6	
Total Nett Cost	6557 12 1	averages 8/10¾ per load

Note.—Loads are not weighed.

Removal of Domestic Refuse.

Year.	Loads of Refuse. Burnt	Tipped.	Sent to Farmers.	Cost of Scavenging. £ s. d.	No. of Covered Metal Bins.	No. of Fixed Brick Receptacles.
1910	12076	1272	2700	3319 14 1	No record	No record
1911	10343	3443	2469	3289 18 11	No record	No record
1912	8848	4140	1492	2868 17 4	No record	No record
1913	7948	3615	700	2004 13 6	2981	1036
1914	4221	7400	260	1883 18 9	3149	1040
1915	4777	6584	260	1971 17 4	3182	1053
1916	8051	2809	312	1947 16 6	3249	1023
1917	6581	3784	250	3143 2 1	3249	1023
1918	6317	3493	222	4483 4 9	3249	1023
1919	7854	5277	223	6660 1 5	3249	1023
1920	8640	4991	387	8648 0 4	3270	1023
1921	8614	5808	364	7721 5 0	3437	999
1922	8885	5488	367	7272 0 0	3598	978
1923	9342	5419	266	7224 10 11	3622	966
1924	9533	5164	261	6636 10 5	3668	956
1925	9722	5113	127	6657 12 1	4538	1008

WORK OF SANITARY INSPECTORS UNDER ARTICLE 19 (12) OF THE SANITARY OFFICERS' ORDER, 1922.

Description of Work Carried Out.

Total Number of Inspections made	2756
Details :—	
Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations	25
Notifiable and Other Diseases	34
Verminous and Dirty Houses	24
Inspecting general conditions	323
Common Lodging Houses	7
Re overcrowding	34
Tenement Houses	3
Factories and Workshops	59
Bakehouses	24
Outworkers' Premises	1
Smoke Observations	195
Drains tested, etc.	378
Re Swine, etc.	24
Stables	13
Re water supply	17
Schools	3
Miscellaneous	787
Food Inspections (Meat, Milk, Ice Cream, Markets, etc.)	805
Informal Notices served	244
Informal Notices complied with	175
Statutory Notices served	51
Statutory Notices complied with	18
Number of Complaints received	140

The routine work required by Acts of Parliament or under Orders made by the Local Government Board or Ministry of Health is not being performed, because the staff is insufficient for the purpose. Up to May 30th, 1919, there were three Sanitary Inspectors employed in the department excepting the period from October, 1915, to the end of the war, when one was on military service. When this Inspector resigned in 1919 the Committee decided to continue for the time being without filling the vacancy. In August, 1923, a letter was received from the Ministry of Health in the following terms :—

Ministry of Health,
LLc. 824/1561. Whitehall, S.W.1,
22nd August, 1923.

Dear Sir,—

I am directed by the Minister of Health to state that he has had under consideration the report of Dr. Pearse, one of his Medical Officers, after a recent visit of inspection to the Borough of Batley.

It would appear that previously to 1917 definite reports with regard to housing were regularly submitted to the Council each month, but that this practice has been allowed to fall into abeyance. It is understood that there are large arrears of housing inspection, due to the absence of systematic inspection under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910. In this connection attention is directed to the Town Council's letter of 2nd December, 1921, in which they undertook to accelerate the progress of this work. The Minister would be glad to learn that systematic inspection will now be resumed, and that records of such inspection and of any action taken in connection therewith will be kept in accordance with the Regulations.

I am also to draw the attention of the Town Council to the necessity for a more adequate supervision of premises used for the preparation of food and for a more thorough inspection of food.

The Minister requests that the Town Council will take into consideration the question of the reorganisation of the work of sanitary inspection. He is of opinion that in an industrial town of the size and population of Batley a staff of 2 Sanitary Inspectors, both over 70 years of age and one of them unqualified, is inadequate for the amount of work to be done. This view is supported by the marked falling off in the work done since the retirement of the third Sanitary Inspector in 1919, as is shown by the following figures:—

	1914.	1922.
Housing Inspections	907	100
General Inspections	6,675	3,476
Slaughterhouse Inspections	1,359	172
Meat—surrendered	76 items.	Negligible.

I am to request that the Minister may be informed of the result of the Town Council's consideration of this letter.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
(Sd.) E. D. MAGREGOR.

The Town Clerk, Batley.

The following figures are of interest if a comparison is made with those contained in the letter from the Minister of Health :—

	Year 1925.
Housing Inspections	25
General Inspections	2,756
Slaughterhouse Inspections	366
Meat surrenders	41 items.

The result of the Ministry's letter was the appointment of Mr. J. W. Beaumont as Assistant Sanitary Inspector. He commenced duty on January 2nd, 1924. Less than two months afterwards Mr. Milner, the other Assistant Sanitary Inspector died, which reduced the staff again to two inspectors. The vacancy was not filled. On January 31st, 1925, the Senior Sanitary Inspector (Mr. Lindley) retired on superannuation, which reduced the staff to one inspector, Mr. J. W. Beaumont, who was later appointed Senior Sanitary Inspector. On April 27th, 1925, a District Sanitary Inspector, Mr. L. H. Herring, took up office. There were now two inspectors, which number was again reduced to one on the resignation of Mr. Herring, who left the town on April 10th, 1926, to become Sanitary Inspector at Sheerness. When asked his reason for resignation Mr. Herring stated it was because of the great amount of work and the impossibility of performing it owing to shortage of staff.

The Sanitary Committee has decided to fill the vacancy, and restore the number of inspectors to two. The Medical Officer of Health has on several occasions advised the Committee to appoint sufficient inspectors to enable the work to be performed. The following is an extract from the minutes of the Sanitary Committee held December 16th, 1925 :—

> The Sub-Committee appointed in Minute No. 157 of 22.9.25 reported that they had considered this question—additional District Sanitary Inspector—and recommended that the appointment of an additional District Sanitary Inspector be deferred for the present.
> Resolved :—That such recommendation be approved.

The Medical Officer cannot do more than advise the Committee, but he wishes it to be clearly understood that the work usually performed by a Health Department is not being done. Having said this his responsibility is ended.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

During the year there have been two prosecutions taken in the local police court respecting the emission of boiler smoke.

In the one case an Order was asked for requiring the defendants (1) to abate the nuisance within a specified time and to execute any works necessary for that purpose, or (2) an Order prohibiting the recurrence of such nuisance and directing the execution of any works necessary to prevent such recurrence, or (3) an Order both requiring abatement and prohibiting a recurrence of the nuisance, and for the recovery of penalties and costs, and otherwise in the premises.

In the other case an Order had been made dated the 16th June, 1924, requiring the defendants to abate the nuisance then complained of within 28 days, and the Corporation were now asking for the abatement of the said nuisance and for the recovery of penalties and costs or either thereof and otherwise in the premises.

These cases were heard on the 2nd March, 1925.

In the first case the Magistrates made an Order on the defendants for the abatement of the nuisance within 28 days; for prohibiting a recurrence of such nuisance, and for the payment of the Corporation's costs in the matter.

In the second case the Magistrates inflicted a penalty (5s.) in each of the six summonses, and made an order for the payment of costs.

Some attempt is now being made in the West Riding to arrive at some uniformity in regard to methods employed by various local authorities in the area. A Smoke Abatement Committee was formed at a meeting held in the Leeds Town Hall on the 15th May, 1925, under the chairmanship of, and addressed by Mr. J. C. Dawes, of the Ministry of Health. Most of the local authorities in the area are represented in that Committee, which is endeavouring, amongst other things, to standardise procedure generally. It is confidently hoped that much good will result. The Batley member is the Chairman of the Sanitary Committee, Alderman A. Milnes. As shewing the present difficulties connected with the smoke problem it may be stated that the above prosecutions were the outcome of considerably over one hundred observations, varying in extent from half to one hour each and spread over a period of eighteen months.

A measure called the Public Health (Smoke Abatement) Bill is at present before Parliament. It is intended to follow the precedent of previous Bills on the subject to extend the scope of certain Acts and to encourage a more rigid enforcement of existing laws. The first clause gives power to take proceedings irrespective of the colour of the smoke. It also defines the expression "smoke" as including soot, ash, grit, and gritty particles. The Bill also gives power to the local authorities to prescribe standards for the emission of smoke and to require that certain new buildings shall be provided with arrangements for smokeless heating. The Minister of Health is anxious to reduce the volume of domestic smoke, which is responsible for at least 50 per cent. of the pollution of the atmosphere.

Dwelling-houses will be exempt, because the installation of smokeless heating in them will not be compatible with the rapid and inexpensive provision of working-class houses, which are urgently needed. People are exceedingly conservative in their domestic habits, and no cheap form of smokeless fuel is at present available for domestic consumption. Under Clause 3, the Minister of Health, after a public inquiry and in consultation with the local authorities or other interests concerned, can make orders extending the list of noxious or offensive gases mentioned in Section 27 of the Alkali, etc., Works Regulations Act, 1906. Another clause exempts ships from the operation of the Bill. The measure will not bring the complete disappearance of fogs, or of smoke, which has such unpleasant and harmful effects, but the Minister of Health has gone as far as he can without adding to the cost of living and of production and manufacture.

SMOKE OBSERVATIONS, 1925.

Chimney.	Number of observations by Inspector.	Average minutes per hour dense black smoke calculated upon the Inspector's observations.
Alexandra Mill	4	4.5
Batley Colliery	7	2.4
Blakeridge Mill	6	8.3
Bottoms Mill (long chimney)	5	2.5
Brookroyd Mill	11	2.3
Carlinghow Mill	2	Nil.
Chapel Fold Mill	6	2.8
Dale Street Mill	2	Nil.
Dock Ing Mills	1	Nil.
Electricity Works	2	Nil.
Fountain Mill (long chimney)	2	Nil.
do. (short chimney)	1	13.0
Hick Well Mills	2	Nil.
Highfield Mills	6	0.9
Livingstone Mills	5	19.8
New Ing Mills	2	Nil.
Park Lane Mills	28	6.0
Print Works	12	7.7
Providence Mills (Staincliffe)	6	3.6
do. (Smithies Moor Lane)	1	Nil.
do. (Bradford Road Central)	7	4.7
Queen Street Mills	5	1.0
Savile Mills	4	3.2
Spring Mills, Staincliffe	6	0.3
Springwell Mills (round chimney)	3	Nil.
Staincliffe Low Mills	6	4.6
Staincliffe Mills	6	4.3
Union Mills	4	0.6
Valley Mills	2	Nil.
Victoria Grease Works	1	Nil.
Victoria Mills, Batley Carr	4	8.5
do. Carlinghow	2	Nil.
Wensleydale Mill	34	14.2

PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS WHICH CAN BE CONTROLLED BY BYE-LAWS OR REGULATIONS.

The Senior Sanitary Inspector has compiled most of the information under this Section :—

COMMON LODGING-HOUSES :—

No. of keepers, 3.
No. of houses, 3.
No. of inspections, 10.

The sanitary condition of the premises is only moderate. One house has been considerably improved, however, and the whole of the drains have been re-constructed.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES :—

No. of inspections (days) 366, (evenings) 3.

During the year two licensed slaughter-houses have been discontinued as a result of the coming into force of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924.

In one case a license to erect a new private slaughter-house was granted, owing to the lack of adequate facilities for slaughtering.

Many of the slaughter-houses are structurally bad, and in close proximity to dwelling-houses. None of them comply with the requirements of the Model Bye-laws on this subject.

With one or two exceptions they are kept in as satisfactory condition as the circumstances will permit. It is to be regretted, however, that there is no Public Abattoir, especially as it would considerably reduce the amount of work to be done in regard to the inspection of meat under the above-mentioned regulations.

OFFENSIVE TRADES :—

No. on register (4). (Tripe boiling and Fat Rendering, 3; Tripe Boiling 1).
No. of inspections, 55.

It would be an advantage if bye-laws were adopted to regulate the conditions under which these trades could be carried on.

This has been recommended by the Medical Officer of Health in previous reports.

Cowsheds and Dairies.

	Year.	Cowsheds	Cows.	Cowkeepers.	Cowkeepers who are also milk purveyors.	Purveyors living in Borough.	Purveyors living outside Borough.
Annual Average	1910 to 1919	60	378	29	21	28	27
	1920	*36	269	21	21	8	27
	1921	*38	278	22	22	10	24
	1922	*38	280	21	13	9	27
	1923	*38	291	21	13	10	27
	1924	*38	291	21	13	10	27
	1925	55		21			

* Occupied. During 1925 sixteen in addition to the above were not occupied.

The majority of these cowsheds are structurally poor, but it is very difficult to get the necessary improvements on account of the fact that notice must be served upon the occupier.

Here again the work has suffered considerably owing to the lack of adequate staff. There were only 19 inspections during 1925, and accurate information to fill in the blanks above is not available.

Dairies and Milkshops.

No. on register, 34.

No. of inspections, 39.

Twelve of the above are shopkeepers who are only allowed to sell milk in sealed bottles.

Ice-Cream Dealers.

No. on register, 25.

No. of inspections, 64.

No. of premises improved, 8.

No. of premises discontinued, 9.

There has been a great improvement in the conditions under which Ice Cream is manufactured as the result of a prosecution taken in the local police court against a manufacturer and vendor, for carrying on the trade in a private dwelling-house contrary to the provisions of Section 128 of the Batley Corporation Act, 1921. The case was heard on 13th July, 1925, and the defendant was fined 10s. in respect of each of two offences.

Fried Fish Shops.

No. on register, 57.

No. of inspections, 14.

No. of premises improved, 1.

Many of these premises are very unsatisfactory, and it would be an advantage if the necessary steps were taken to have this industry listed as an Offensive Trade and bye-laws adopted to regulate same. A recommendation to this effect has several times previously been made by the Medical Officer of Health, and has been requested by the trade organisation who approached the Town Council on the subject.

Bakehouses.

No. on register, 31.

No. of inspections, 28.

No. of premises improved, 9.

No. of premises discontinued, 1.

There is much room for improvement in the cleanliness of many of these premises. In one instance a case of baker's itch occurred in an employee.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT, 1901.

1. INSPECTION.

of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Prosecutions. (4)
FACTORIES			
(Including Factory Laundries)	31	13	2 (smoke nuisances)
WORKSHOPS			
(Including Workshop Laundries)	28	12	—
WORKPLACES			
(Other than Outworkers' premises)	—	—	—
Total	59	25	2

2. DEFECTS FOUND.

in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts.*				
Want of Cleanliness	6	6		
Want of Ventilation				
Overcrowding				
Want of Drainage of Floors				
Other Nuisances (Black Smoke)	13	11		2
Sanitary Accommodation — insufficient	1	1		
Sanitary Accommodation — unsuitable or defective	1	1		
Sanitary Accommodation — not separate for sexes				
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act.				
Illegal occupation of underground Bakehouse (S. 101)				
Other Offences (Excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Ministry of Health Order, 1921				
Total	21	19		2

* Including those specified in Sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

HOUSING.

(1) General housing conditions in the area :—

These are poor, there being over three thousand back-to-back houses in the town, most with little or no ventilation, and all with insufficient ventilation. Some of the blocks of four back-to-back houses are much better than the older type in rows, but all are below modern standards of hygiene. Approximately another six thousand houses are of the artisan class and villa type, the latter being in a large minority. A number of the older houses

built in congested areas have insufficient light. The worst of these are in (a) the New Street district, and (b) the King Street district, Batley Carr.

(2). (a) There is a great lack of working-men's dwelling houses. The only attempt to supply the demand is being made at the Corporation. Even here the rents that must be charged are altogether beyond the means of the average working man. Private builders confine their efforts to building houses for sale, not to rent.

The Borough Surveyor (Mr. H. L. Hall) has kindly supplied the following information:—

Summary of building progress during the year 1925:—

1. Corporation Houses	36
2. Private Subsidy Houses	8
3. New Houses Without Subsidy	15
4. Houses and Shops combined	2
Grand Total	61
5. Other Buildings	52
6. W.C.'s included in above total	95

Houses to the total of 238 have been erected since the Corporation first commenced building operations on the Housing Estate, and the following is a summary:—

Houses completed prior to 1925	238
Ealand Road—Under construction	20
Victoria Avenue do.	4
Ealand Road and Anne Street—Tenders now in hand	22
do. do. Tenders to be invited shortly for further	18
Total to complete Housing programme up to end of current year	302

H. L. HALL, Borough Engineer.

As this is a Survey Report, with particular reference to the last five years, it would seem to be appropriate to insert remarks on Housing Circular 520 which were contained in the Annual Report for 1924, pages 40 and 41.

HOUSING CIRCULAR 520.

Observations of the Medical Officer of Health.

Extract from the report of the Medical Officer of Health for Batley for the year 1914, page 41 :—

"The Registrar-General's standard is that a room is considered to be overcrowded if more than two persons occupy it. On that basis it appears that 6,975 Batley people were living under conditions of overcrowding in 1911, or 19.3 per cent. of the total population of the town.

"On December 31st, 1914, the population of Batley in round figures was at least 37,000. If we take the census figures at 19.3 per cent. of the population living under overcrowded conditions it shews roughly at least 7,000 persons require provision making for them in order that the overcrowding may be abated.

"A reasonable average number of occupants for a four-roomed artisan's dwelling is four. On this basis no less than 1,750 houses are required according to the Census."

Extract from the report of the Medical Officer of Health for Batley for the year 1920, pages 48 and 49 :—

"At the Census of 1911 it was shewn that 19.3 per cent. of the residents of Batley were living under conditions of overcrowding according to the standard of the Registrar-General. With a view to having some fairly reliable figures to go upon I have investigated the conditions prevailing in 1,471 houses visited during the years 1917 to 1920 inclusive, in consequence of the existence therein of cases of Measles. It must not be forgotten that during the greater part of this period of four years many of the male occupants in normal times were, on this occasion, away from home on military service. The results, therefore, do not give a true interpretation, but a fairly reasonable deduction can be made therefrom. On the Registrar-General's basis 11.8 per cent. of the houses were overcrowded, 3.2 per cent. of houses contained more than one family, and 3.1 per cent. of houses took in lodgers."

On December 31st, 1920, there were in round figures 9,100 dwelling-houses in Batley, and the population as estimated by the

Registrar-General was 36,527. Since that date up to December 31st, 1924, 256 dwelling-houses have been erected. The natural increase in population—excess of births over deaths—during the same period was 1,292. Estimating four persons to each house, the new erections have not been sufficient to keep pace with the increase of population on this basis, otherwise the figure would have been 323. According to the census of 1921, 18.8 per cent. of Batley residents were living under conditions of overcrowding, this being based upon the Registrar-General's standard of more than two persons per room.

The Registrar-General's estimate of the population of Batley for 1924 is 36,740, which, if correct, shews a decline when compared with that of 1923, which is 36,910. If the Registrar-General's figures for overcrowding are taken in conjunction with the census population of 1921 it will be seen that provision should be made for the housing of 6,643 persons who were then living under overcrowded conditions. For convenience a figure of 6,650 may be taken, which would mean the erection of 1,162 houses.

Extract from the report of the Medical Officer of Health for Batley for the year 1923, page 43:—

> "There are many houses in the town which are defective, and in more normal times would have been dealt with by closure, or other methods less drastic. The commonest conditions met with are dampness, lack of light, defective ventilation and dilapidations."

In addition, there are over 3,000 back-to-back houses in Batley, many of them being of bad type. My estimate of the housing requirements of this town at the present time is the erection of 2,000 houses. I am well aware that this may not be practicable for various reasons, but in my opinion any less number will not be sufficient to meet the conditions.

It will be observed from the following extract from the annual report of the Medical Officer of Health for Batley for the year 1919, page 45, that the original housing programme of the Batley Town Council has not yet been completed.

> "At a meeting of the Housing and Town Planning Committee on November 18th, 1919, the following resolution was passed:—

'That the draft replies be adopted, including the plan (Section 3) now submitted, and that the Town Clerk be instructed to fill in the copies of the form accordingly, sign the same and forward them to the District Commissioner.'

In this draft was a recommendation by the Committee that 500 houses be erected in Batley."

In the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health the housing shortage in Batley on December 31st, 1925, was at least nineteen hundred, after making allowance for building during the year and the Registrar-General's estimate of the fall in the population.

(b) The Corporation are building houses on very modest lines as to number, the rents and rates of the cheapest type being about 12s. per week, whilst the parlour type are about 15s. 6d. per week. The Sanitary Committee are regularly referring to the Housing Committee cases of overcrowding, etc., and as far as is possible these cases are dealt with by providing a house on the Housing Estate.

(II.) OVERCROWDING—

(1) There are hundreds of cases of overcrowding in the Borough, even allowing only the very modest amount of 300 cubic feet of air space to each adult and counting 2 children under 10 years of age as one adult. If the Registrar-General's basis of 2 persons to each room be applied, there are considerably more. A very large number of houses consist of only one living and one bedroom, which are usually fairly large rooms, the bedrooms often containing more than 2,000 cubic feet of air space.

(2) The causes of present overcrowding are primarily as follows:—(a) The building of houses to let had fallen off just prior to the war; (b) during the war practically all building was suspended; (c) since the war building materials and labour have been so costly that until quite recently private builders would not build houses to let, as they could not obtain an economic rent for them. Consequently, it has been left almost entirely to local authorities to supply this kind of house. (d) The supply has been altogether inadequate to meet the normal demands of the population, and that, combined with the fact that through building being entirely suspended during the war, the supply fell much below the demand, accounts for the present state of affairs.

(3) Practically the only measures taken or contemplated are those of the local authority in connection with their own housing estates.

(4) Several of the worst cases of overcrowding have been reported to the Sanitary Committee, and the result has been the provision of one or more Corporation houses.

The following are examples of cases of overcrowding reported to the Sanitary Committee. Many others are known, but have not been reported, because it is almost impossible to remedy them :—

Case No.	Type of House	No. of Rooms,	Males over 10	Females over 10	Children under 10	Action taken
1	Back-to-Back	1 Living 1 Bedroom, 1,340 c. ft.	3	3	3	No action
2	Do.	1 Living 1 Bedroom, 1,624 c. ft.	2	3	4	Do.
3	Do.	1 Living 1 Bedroom, 1,770 c. ft.	6	1	1	Do.
4	Do.	1 Living 2 Bedrooms { 384 c. ft. { 1,444 c. ft.	1 2	1 3	1 3	Do.
5	Do.	1 Living 1 Bedroom, 1,600 c. ft.	3	4	4	Do.
6	Do.	1 Living 1 Bedroom, 1,975 c. ft.	3	3	2	Do.
7	Do.	2 rooms on ground floor 1,620 c. ft. 1,080 c. ft	1 —	1 3	2 2	Stat. Notice served to get rid of lodgers
8	Do.	1 Living 1 Bedroom, 1,560 c. ft.	1	3	5	Do.

Where lodgers are kept the Committee has taken action to compel the abatement of overcrowding to the extent that such is caused by lodgers.

(III.) FITNESS OF HOUSES:—

(1) (a) A great number of houses have defects which could be remedied under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925.

(b) The general character of these defects is principally defective roofs, causing dampness, damp walls owing to lack of damp-proof courses, etc. Defective stone floors, defective and old stone sinks, lack of ventilation owing to fixed windows, sash windows without cords, etc. There are also a large number of minor defects which in the aggregate become serious matters. Defective drains are very common, probably largely owing to the fact that little supervision of this work has been carried out in the past and no adequate means of testing work done was employed prior to the middle of 1924, when a smoke machine was obtained by the Sanitary Committee.

(c) Sanitary defects are largely due to the lack of proper management and supervision by owners. Necessary repairs were neglected—probably unavoidably—during the war. Since then property owners have neglected to bring their property into proper sanitary condition, partly on account of the very heavy post-war charges and because they could not re-imburse themselves by increasing the rent through the operations of the various rent restriction acts. There is, however, much waste and neglect amongst a certain class of tenant, and the Sanitary Authority is doing its utmost to compel tenants to shoulder their obligations.

(2) (a) Much work has been accomplished by means of preliminary notices. In some cases, however, statutory notices have been served under the Public Health Acts.

(b) Since the Housing Act, 1925, came into force, many notices have been served under Section 3 of that Act, which is proving very useful.

(3) The difficulties in remedying unfitness are mainly with the owners, who point out the excessive cost entailed and state that the property is not worth it. They are entitled to some sympathy, because a year's rent may easily be spent in some comparatively minor improvement. So long as the rent restrictions remain no progress is likely to be made.

Some attempt has been made to get property owners to do what is necessary in the way of repairs, by promising that so far as we are able we shall exercise all the power we possess to deal with dirty and destructive tenants. No special action or scheme has been put into operation.

(4) The water supply is good. In a few cases there are houses on a high level with a rather poor supply. These are being attended to, and the water supply improved.

The general practice regarding sanitary accommodation has been to provide one water-closet for two houses, along with a dry ashpit which may serve the occupants of from two to a dozen houses. In all cases where there are more than two houses to one W.C., notices are being served to provide additional accommodation, and dry ashpits are being replaced by galvanised iron dustbins as far as possible. Section 115 of the Batley Corporation Act, 1921, gives the necessary power to require this where existing receptacles are not in proper condition.

(IV.) No action has been taken by the Medical Officer of Health respecting unhealthy areas, because the staff is not sufficient to carry out the work necessary, and also because at present there are no houses for tenants to go to should they be dispossessed.

(V.) (1) Bye-laws respecting Houses let in Lodgings were adopted by the Corporation in 1899. It is stated there are no houses of this description in Batley to-day.

(2) The adoption of bye-laws relating to tents, vans, sheds, etc., has been recommended by the Medical Officer of Health in previous annual reports, but no action taken.

(VI.) The statutory requirements respecting Housing Inspection are not performed and cannot be performed with the present inadequate staff. A quotation from the previous year's report is here inserted:—

> "The Housing Inspector—recently retired on superannuation—ceased routine work required by the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations 1910 to 1918. The last occasion upon which a report was presented to the Committee by him as is required by the Regulations was September 11th, 1918, as explained on page 48 of the Annual Report of the M.O.H. for 1919. The war had prevented much being done in this direction for several years previously, therefore it can be readily understood what considerable arrears exist. The lamented death of Mr. George Milner, Assistant Sanitary Inspector—employed in the Public Health Department for about forty-four years—in March,

1924, increased the difficulties. Mr. J. W. Beaumont had been recently appointed as an Assistant Inspector, and he has done work under this heading so far as it was possible within the limitations. It is hoped that during the present year the staff may be completed by the appointment of properly qualified and experienced inspectors and a start may be made to carry on the work in accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Health."

"The first thing should be the repair of all houses which are urgently in need of it. There is work here for a considerable period. There have been no representations during 1924 in respect of houses unfit for human habitation. This does not mean there are none, but until more houses are built it is not practicable to close existing ones."

On page 55 of the Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1920 there is a table shewing Closing Orders, etc., made under the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909. The last was made by the Town Council in July, 1917, with the exception of one in 1925, which referred to a one-roomed dwelling in Charles Street and was determined upon the owner executing the works which were considered a minimum requirement.

HOUSING STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1925.

Number of new houses erected during the year:—

(a) Total (including numbers given separately under (b))...	61
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts:—	
(1) By the Local Authority	36
(2) By other bodies or persons	25

1. Unfit dwelling-houses—

Inspection—(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	453
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910, or the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	25
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	1

(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation 364

2. Remedy of defects without Service of formal Notices.
Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers 173

3. Action under Statutory Powers.
A.—Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925.
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs 20
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—
(a) By owners 7
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ... ... Nil.
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close ... ... Nil.

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts.
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied 44
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—
(a) By owners 11
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ... ... Nil.

C.—Proceedings under Sections 11, 14, and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925.
(1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders 1
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made 1
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit 1
(4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ... ... Nil.
(5) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ... ... Nil.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) MILK SUPPLY.—No milk has been sold in the Borough under the Milk (Special Designations) Order of 1922, therefore there is no guaranteed pure supply. No bacteriological samples have been taken, but 19 samples have been examined for dirt and averaged 16 parts per million of fully centrifuged fluid dirt. This is not so good as the previous year, when 15 samples examined averaged 12 parts per million. The public should remember that centrifuged fluid dirt means in this instance cow dung, which was found in every sample submitted for examination. It is surprising how content the population is to purchase and drink milk plus filth. Water is obtainable at a much less price than milk, yet it is easy to visualise the outcry there would be if the domestic tap supplied us with water containing cow dung. When the public refuse to purchase milk unless it is clean, such will be obtainable. The remedy is with the people themselves.

Recently a local milk seller was seen who had placed his handcan on the street surface whilst his right foot was on the can lid, he being engaged in casual conversation with the friend. His boots were heavily coated with manure. The Medical Officer of Health spoke to him without effect. The milkman smiled and did not remove his foot. It may be said the lid was on the can, but to remove the lid the man must soil his fingers, which would then go into the can to grasp the measure for the next gill sold. It all shows the neglect or ignorance, or both, on the part of some vendors. Another illustration is the prevailing practice when distributing milk of wearing an overall, upon which is worn a dirty jacket or overcoat, thus destroying any advantage which may be obtained from a clean overall. There is nothing to prevent the overall being worn over the clothing. Once again it may not be out of place to repeat a statement publicly made by the President of the local farmers' organisation:—"It was the fault of public authorities if milk was not produced now under ideal conditions."

The West Riding County Council, with the object of fixing an agreed standard for minimum requirements respecting the structural conditions of cowsheds, sought the co-operation of local authorities and farmers. A sub-committee visited the various areas throughout the West Riding and inspected certain cowsheds in each. In Batley the sub-committee was received by the

Chairman of the Health Committee, Alderman Milnes, who was accompanied by the Medical Officer of Health and Senior Sanitary Inspector. The following is the report of the sub-committee upon what they saw. It was not news to Batley, because all cowsheds have been reported upon at various times previously by the Medical Officer, who with the Senior Sanitary Inspector is in agreement with the report :—

BOROUGH OF BATLEY.

The Chairman of the Health Committee, Medical Officer of Health and Sanitary Inspector accompanied the County Members.

Mrs. Hemingway, Babes-in-the-Wood Farm.

ONE SHED.—Brick building with standings for 6 cows and 3 horses (799 c. ft.)—flagged floor with narrow channel—plenty of room at rear, but reduced by food stores and also in one standing—bench at rear of horse standing, which should be walled off from cow shed—light good—ventilation fairly good, louvre ventilator on ridge—platform over cows for hay storage—could be made a satisfactory shed with little expense.

Manure stacked against end wall of shed, thrown through hole near a cow standing—open midden fold—foul.

J. Audsley, Top Farm, Soothill.

ONE SHED.—Brick building, blue slate roof—6 cows (352 c. ft.), too narrow, 12 ft. wide, but could be enlarged by moving dividing wall further into barn from which the cows are fed through small sliding doors at head of standings—light obstructed by sacking across the windows—ventilation poor, hopper windows closed—very narrow at rear, stalls and walls very dirty—low ceiling and no top ventilation—brick floor drainage outlet blocked up and stagnant liquid manure at one end of shed.

E. Bedford, Hey Beck Farm.

ONE SHED.—Stone building with standing for 8 cows (819 c. ft.)—light good, 2 windows and roof light—ventilation, no permanent air inlets and one hopper window closed, ridge ventilation required—good floor drained to gulley outside and to a tank in adjoining field—very dusty ceiling, cobwebs—cattle fed through square openings near food troughs—floor clean and plenty of room at rear—fallpipe outside broken off and rain draining down the walls.

Mr. Brown, Manor Farm.

Well-built farm buildings, with covered yard which is in a foul state and very untidy.

1st SHED.—8 cows—deficient light—no top ventilation—good floor—dirty shed.

2nd SHED.—15 cows—good headwalk—good light—good floor—no ridge ventilation and inlets stopped with hay.

3rd SHED.—16 cows—good lights—all inlets blocked and hopper window closed—good shed with headwalk, but dusty.

4th SHED.—5 cows—similar to 3rd shed.

5th SHED.—4 cows—similar to 3rd shed.

Would be a model place if properly conducted.

Soothill Wood Colliery.

ONE SHED.—Wooden building with felted roof—5 cows (585 c. ft.)—light fairly good—ventilation deficient, top ventilator partly obstructed with sacking and hopper window blocked with hay, no permanent air inlets—brick floor and plenty of room at rear and clean, but standings very dusty—cattle clean.

C. J. Child, North Street, Batley.

1st SHED.—Brick building—standings for 12 cows (567 c. ft.) with hayloft over—ventilation, not sufficient permanent air inlets, top ventilation is obtained by openings in the ceiling over the headwalk and into the hayloft above, but the air passages are obstructed by the hay and straw stored above. This obstruction could be avoided by constructing air shafts from the cowshed ceiling up to the walls of the hayloft to the roof at small cost—light fairly good but more required—rough brick floor—good channel.

2nd SHED.—Dilapidated wooden building, very damp roof and walls—standings for 8 cows (473 c. ft.), two of which take up accommodation in the rear passage and should be removed—light good—ventilation poor—no permanent inlets and louvre on ridge blocked with hay—rough floor and plenty of room at rear. Cattle clean.

H. Thompson, Corporation Buildings, White Lee.

1st SHED.—Narrow wooden lean-to building (13ft. 4in.) with felted roof standings for 9 cows (400 c. ft.)—light and ventilation bad, no air inlets and only two small louvres (6in. x 6in.)—on ridge—rough floor and very narrow channel—walls dirty—not a satisfactory shed.

2nd SHED.—Old stone building 13ft. 8in. wide—standings for 4 cows—light poor, hit and miss wondows should be converted into glass hopper—no permanent inlets and only one outlet 12in. x 3in.—stone and brick floor—with fairly good channel—walls and standings very dirty.

(i) REPORT OF THE CORPORATION'S VETERINARY INSPECTOR.

The following are the reports of the Corporation's Veterinary Surgeon. Inspections of dairy cattle are made by him twice yearly at intervals of six months. On many occasions the Medical Officer has recommended that quarterly inspections are necessary if benefit is to be obtained, six months being much too long. The cost would be negligible. The recommendation is again made in the hope that on this occasion the Town Council may adopt it and thereby take a further step in the protection of the public health. As an example it may be added that the Medical Officer of a neighbouring town recently reported that of all samples of milk in his area examined for the presence of tubercle bacillus thirty per cent. contained the bacillus last year and forty per cent. the previous year.

Bank Foot House,
Batley.
June, 1925.

Dr. Pearce, M.O.H., Batley.

I have again the pleasure of submitting my report of the Inspection of Milk Cows in twenty shippons situated in the Borough of Batley. The general condition of the cows quite satisfactory; two heifers in one shippon low in condition, but both appear sound and healthy. Another owner is certainly keeping a better class of cow. From a tubercular standpoint the udders of the cows are normal, and no case to warrant one to forward a sample of milk to the Laboratory. One case of indurated quarter of udder, but due to an accident.

Yours faithfully,
G. WHITEHEAD, M.R.C.V.S.

January, 1926.

I have again the pleasure of submitting my Report of the Inspection of Milk Cows in the Borough. The general condition of the cows satisfactory. I detected five cases of big quarters of udders, three due to deaf quarters (no secretion), probably caused by a previous mastitis; one cow a quarter abnormally big, rather interesting, the cow being heavy in calf. The udders are, from a tubercular point of view, satisfactory. One cow tuberculin tested. Reacted and sent to knacker's yard. The owner mentioned in my last report is continuing to keep his cows in better condition. I have not forwarded a sample of milk to the Laboratory, and up to the present no bovine reported under the 1925 Tuberculosis Order.

G. WHITEHEAD, M.R.C.V.S.

(ii) There have been no licenses granted for the sale of milk under special designations, classified as in the Fourth Schedule to the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923, but it is very pleasing to report that two applications were received and granted shortly after the present year (1926) commenced.

(iii) There have been no refusals or revocations of registration of retailers for the foregoing reason.

(iv) For a similar reason bacteriological examination of samples of graded or other milk have not been made.

(b) MEAT.—

(i) Meat inspection is carried out as thoroughly as is possible with a totally inadequate staff. All butchers have notified their regular slaughtering hours. These are constantly varying, however, on account of weather conditions, restrictions, delays in transport, etc.

The number of occasional slaughter notices received during 1925 was 155. The Senior Sanitary Inspector and the District Sanitary Inspector are both qualified meat inspectors, and hold the certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute. With 14 private slaughter-houses in the Borough it is impossible to examine every animal after it is slaughtered and within the time allowed under the Meat Regulations of 1924, unless one man could devote most of his attention to the work. No meat marking is done.

The danger of diseased meat being sold is probably at a minimum, partly because a great deal of inspection work is done, and also on account of the fact that almost every butcher in the Borough is a member of the local Butchers' Association, and through an insurance scheme is indemnified against any loss. All condemned meat and any other food is burnt at the Corporation Destructor Works.

(ii) All meat stalls in the open market have been covered in on three sides, in accordance with the requirements of the Meat Regulations. Shops and stores have been inspected, and in one or two instances galvanised iron receptacles have been provided to receive all scraps, trimmings, etc., in the shop. There are no shops without glazed windows, and little meat is sold from an open window. Several warnings have been given respecting vehicles not properly covered, etc. Attention has also been called to the fact that there is much unnecessary handling of meat by both vendor and prospective buyers, and a noticeable improvement in this direction has been observed.

Warnings have often been necessary respecting the selling of inflated veal, which is prohibited by the Batley Corporation Act, 1921. It is not uncommon to hear that butchers think they are hardly dealt with when called upon to observe the bye-laws and several Acts of Parliament. It may here be interesting to quote from a local newspaper of January 30th, 1926, where the Chairman of the Batley Sanitary Committee, Alderman A. Milnes, at the annual dinner of the Dewsbury and District Butchers' Association is reported to have said " His position as Chairman of the Health Committee of Batley Corporation had been a hard one, but he assured the members that if they played the game the Committee would be with them. . . . . Butchers in Batley would have to play the game a little bit stronger than they had been doing." The Alderman is himself a member of the trade.

(iii) There is no public abattoir. It would be a great advantage to butchers and the public generally if the town possessed one. The better class butcher is not opposed to public slaughter-houses. Their many uses were amply demonstrated during the war.

	Slaughter-houses.			
			In Jan.	In Dec.
	1914.	1920.	1925.	1925.
Registered	9	7	6	6
Licensed	8	None.	9	8

(c) OTHER FOODS.—All food stalls in the public market are regularly inspected, and other shops in the town as often as possible. Food ready for consumption should only be allowed to be kept for sale, under cover, and, if possible, wrapped up to prevent it becoming dirty through much handling, etc. Proper washing accommodation should also be provided for all people engaged in the manufacture and the handling of foodstuffs.

FOOD SURRENDERED AND DESTROYED DURING YEAR 1925.

Jan. 21—Beast's carcase and organs, T.B. ... ... 1176 lbs.
,, 31—Mussels, unsound ... ... 392 ,,
Feb. 5—Pig's lungs, liver, spleen and fat, T.B. ... ... 8 ,,
Mar. 17—Beast's forequarters, one hindquarter (loose side), lungs, liver, spleen, stomach, mesenteric and keld fat and strippings, T.B. ... ... 616 ,,
April 15—Beast's carcase and organs, T.B. ... ... 616 ,,
,, 28—Beast's carcase and organs, T.B. ... ... 924 ,,

May	13—Beast's tongue, lungs, spleen and liver. T.B. ...	28	lbs.
June	2—Beast's carcase, organs and offal. T.B.	952	,,
,,	3—Beast's liver (melanosis) and beast's liver (fluke)	14	,,
,,	24—Beast's lungs, liver and strippings	28	,,
,,	25—Beast's forequarters, liver, lungs, spleen, diaphragm, keld fat and mesentery fat. T.B. ...	448	,,
,,	25—Beast's head, actinomycosis	14	,,
,,	30—Beasts' livers (portions), fluke	12	,,
July	7—Beast's liver, fluke; beast's kidney (portion), nephritis	15	,,
,,	8—Beast's liver, fluke	12	,,
,,	21—Beast's pleura, peritoneum, diaphragm and lungs. T.B.	9	,,
,,	21—Beast's liver, cirrhosis and fluke; beast's liver, lungs and mesentery. T.B.	64	,,
,,	29—Beast's lungs. T.B.	7	,,
Aug.	19—Beast's liver, fluke	21	,,
,,	27—Pig's carcase and organs	185	,,
Sept.	8—Beast's carcase and organs	196	,,
Oct.	1—Sheep's liver, necrosis, cavernous angioma, etc.	3	,,
,,	10—Beast's liver, liver fluke and necrosis	12	,,
,,	13—Pieces of beef, pork, and mutton, unsound	30	,,
,,	20—Beast's fat. T.B.	63	,,
,,	21—Beast's carcase, sirloin and rump; beast's liver and spleen	20	,,
,,	23—Rabbits (23 pairs)	50	,,
,,	26—Beasts' livers (2 and 1 portion, fluke, cirrhosis)	43	,,
Nov.	3—Pieces of beef, pork and mutton, unsound	112	,,
,,	10—Pigs' heads (2). T.B.	26	,,
,,	10—Beast's carcase and organs. T.B.	1120	,,
,,	23—Beasts' livers, fluke	31	,,
Dec.	7—Beast's head. T.B.	14	,,
,,	15—Pig's head. T.B.	13	,,
,,	20—Pigs' livers (3), "milk-spot" necrosis	9	,,
Jan.	4—Beast's liver, cavernous angioma	12	,,
,,	6—Pigs' carcases (2) and offal. T.B.	120	,,
		7,475	,,

Total weight destroyed—3 tons, 6 cwts., 2 qrs., 27 lbs.

(d) No cases of food poisoning have been known during the year.

(c) SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.—

During the year 91 samples of Food and Drugs have been procured and submitted to the Public Analyst, who certified 85 samples to be genuine and 6 samples to be adulterated (i.e., 6.6 per cent. of adulteration). The following Table shows, however, that all these adulterated samples were milk, and the proportion of adulteration to the samples of milk analysed is 7.6 per cent.

TABLE I.

Nature of Sample.	Adulterated	Genuine.	Informal.	Formal.	Totals.
Milk	6	73		79	79
Malt Vinegar		1		1	1
Butter		1	1		1
Coffee		1	1		1
Baking Powder		1	1		1
Tea		1	1		1
Rice		1	1		1
Yeast		1	1		1
Sugar		1	1		1
Lard		1	1		1
Pearl Barley		1	1		1
Cornflour		1	1		1
Cheese		1	1		1
Totals	6	85	11	80	91

TABLE II.

Administrative Action Regarding Samples Reported to be Not Genuine.

No.	Nature of Sample and Results of Analysis.		Remarks.
2	MILK		
	Milk	99 3	Reported to the Sanitary Committee.
	Added Water	0.7	No further action considered desirable.
9	MILK		
	Milk	97.7	Reported to the Sanitary Committee.
	Added Water	2.3	No further action considered desirable
42	MILK		
	Deficiency of Milk Fat	10.0	Reported to the Sanitary Committee. No further action considered desirable.
60	MILK		
	Milk	95.3	Reported to the Sanitary Committee
	Added Water	4.7	Vendor convicted and fined £3 and 10/6 costs.
74	MILK		
	Milk	96.0	Reported to the Sanitary Committee.
	Added Water	4.0	Vendor convicted and fined £3 and 10/6 costs.
77	MILK		
	Milk	88.7	Reported to the Sanitary Committee.
	Added Water	11.3	Vendor convicted and fined £10 and 10/6 costs.

TABLE III.

Monthly Average Composition of Milk Samples.

Month.	No. of Samples.	Analytical Data.	
		Milk Fat, per cent	Non-Fatty Solids, per cent.
January	8	3.78	9.01
February	4	3.48	8.84
March	8	3.56	9.16
April	—	—	—
May	12	3.87	8.91
June	11	3.77	8.77
July	—	—	—
August	11	3.91	8.88
September	—	—	—
October	10	4.21	8.88
November	9	3.59	8.87
December	6	4.03	9.17
Average for the year 1925		3.82	8.93
Average for the year 1924		3.78	8.88
Requirements of the Sale of Milk Regulations, 1901		3.00	8.50

All the Milk samples were free from preservatives.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR 1925.

BOROUGH OF BATLEY. Cases of Infectious Diseases notified during the year 1925, and for the period 1890 to 1925.

Cases Notified During the Last 35 Years Yearly Averages.				NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.								Total cases notified in each locality (*e.g.* Parish or Ward) of the District				Total Cases Removed to Hospital.				
						At Ages..Years															
1890 to 1899	1900 to 1909	1910 to 1919	1920 to 1924		At all ages	Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 and upwards	1 North Ward	2 East Ward	3 West Ward	4 Soot'l Ward	1925	1924	1923	1922	1916 to 1921
...	...	142.7	...	‡Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
56.1	19.1	0.8	...	Small-pox...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Cholera (C) Plague (P) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51.8	29.6	56.3	27.2	Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup) ...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	..	1	...	2	...	2	9	14	21	293
37.3	12.8	15.9	7.2	Erysipelas	6	...	...	...	1	3	...	2	2	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...
102.3	90.7	50.3	70.4	Scarlet Fever	19	1	3	10	3	2	...	...	11	4	2	2	17	36	123	77	213
...	...	...	0.6	Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Typhus Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64.6	46 9	15.2	5.6	Enteric Fever	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	5	...	16	28
...	...	...	0.2	Para Typhoid (B)	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	67.0	38.4	Pneumonia	24	1	6	1	5	3	6	2	11	5	3	5	3	10	7	6	5
...	...	...	...	Relapsing Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	12.0	0.4	Malaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	0.2	Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	0.1	0.2	Continued Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.7	1.5	1.6	0.8	Puerperal Fever	3	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	1
...	...	0.1	0.2	Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	0.4	0.2	Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	11.3	6.6	Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	9
...	25.0	85.0	57.0	*Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	57	...	1	19	11	17	8	1	21	18	15	3	64	57	50	19	216
...	...	31.2	12.0	†Other Forms of ,, ...	12	...	4	7	...	1	...	...	7	3	2	...	3	5	5	6	10
...	...	...	0.4	Encephalitis Lethargica ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
314.8	225.6	489.9	227.6	Totals	128	4	14	41	23	27	14	5	56	31	30	11	94	125	200	146	776

* Males 37, Females 20. † Males 5, Females 7. Total deaths from all notified infectious diseases 28.

‡ Measles was notifiable from 1916 to 1919.

Analysis of total Deaths from Notified Infectious Diseases under Age Groups.

	Under 1 year	1—2 years.	2—3 years	3—4 years.	4—5 years.	5—10 years	10—15 years.	15—20 years.	20—35 years.	35—45 years.	45—65 years.	65 and over.
Para Typhoid B	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	5	2	2
Other forms of Tuberculosis ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	1

YEARS 1923, 1924 and 1925.

Table shewing relationship between Domestic Conditions of persons under 15, and incidence of Notifiable Disease.

Notifiable disease.	Less than 1 person per room.		1 to 2 persons per room.		More than 2 persons per room.	
	Previously attacked.	Not attacked. previously	Previously attacked.	Not previously attacked.	Previously attacked.	Not previously attacked.
Small Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera (C)						
Plague (P)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	...	3	...	16	...	2
Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Scarlet Fever	...	10	1	96	...	34
Scarlet Fever & Diphtheria ...	...	...	...	2	...	1
Typhus Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	1	...	...
Para Typhoid B	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pneumonia ...	...	2	...	43	...	19
Relapsing Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaria	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever	...	1	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis ...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Poliomyelitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	1	...	5	...	4
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	10	...	54	...	25
Other forms of Tuberculosis	...	1	...	10	...	15
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	...	...	...	1	...	...

YEARS 1923, 1924 and 1925.

Attack rates per 1,000 persons under 15 not known to have had a previous attack.

Notifiable Disease.	Less than 1 person per room.	1 to 2 persons per room.	More than 2 persons per room.
Small Pox ...	...	...	...
Cholera (C) ...			
Plague (P)...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup	0.08	0.44	0.05
Erysipelas ...	...	...	0.02
Scarlet Fever	0.27	2.6	0.93
Scarlet Fever & Diphtheria	...	0.05	0.02
Typhus Fever	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	...	0.2	...
Para Typhoid B	...	...	0.02
Pneumonia ...	0.05	1.18	0.52
Relapsing Fever	...	...	...
Malaria	...	...	...
Dysentery	...	...	...
Continued Fever	0.02	...	...
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis ...	...	0.02	...
Poliomyelitis ...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	0.02	0.13	0.1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	0.27	1.48	0.68
Other forms of Tuberculosis	0.02	0.27	0.41
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	...	0.02	...

Table shewing Zymotic Death Rate in Batley during last 40 years.

Yearly Averages.	Rate per 1,000 of population.
1884 to 1893	3.7
1894 to 1903	2.7
1904 to 1913	2.2
1914 to 1923	0.97
1924	0.1
1925	0.7

SMALLPOX.

Table shewing cases notified and deaths in Batley since 1890 in ten year periods:—

	Notifications.	Deaths.
1890—1899	561	65
1900—1909	191	12
1910—1919	8	1
1920	Nil.	Nil.
1921	Nil.	Nil.
1922	Nil.	Nil.
1923	Nil.	Nil.
1924	Nil.	Nil.
1925	Nil.	Nil.

Once again a year has passed without a case of smallpox being notified in Batley, although it has been in the near neighbourhood more or less continuously. The Medical Officer of Health has seen suspicious cases in consultation with practitioners on several occasions.

SCARLET FEVER.

Table shewing cases notified and deaths in Batley since 1890:—

	Notifications.	Deaths.
1890—1899	1023	78
1900—1909	907	47
1910—1919	503	10
1920	55	1
1921	52	Nil.
1922	82	1
1923	124	2
1924	42*	1
1925	19	1

* This includes 3 cases of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria.

During recent years the type of Scarlet Fever has been very mild, difficulty in diagnosis often being the result. No special remarks are called for.

DIPHTHERIA.

Table shewing cases notified and deaths in Batley since 1890:—

	Notifications.	Deaths.
1890—1899	518	73
1900—1909	296	53
1910—1919	563	80
1920	52	4
1921	35	31
1922	24	Nil.
1923	14	1
1924	11	1
1925	3	Nil.

The steady decline in the incidence of this disease is, in the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health, due to the strict supervision of school children and the systematic swabbing of contacts. The year 1925 is a record, so far as can be traced.

ENTERIC FEVER.

	Notifications.	Deaths.
1890—1899	646	113
1900—1909	479	108
1910—1919	152	30
1920	3	2
1921	2	1
1922	16	3
1923	2	1
1924	6	Nil.
(Includes 1 case Para Typhoid B).		
1925	2	1
(Includes 1 case Para Typhoid B).		P T B

With the exception of the year 1922, when there was a small epidemic of Enteric Fever in the Common Road area of the town—which is fully described in the Annual Report for that year—this disease has caused comparatively little anxiety. Infected shell fish, principally mussels and occasionally cockles, are generally the source of the trouble.

PNEUMONIA (Acute Primary and Acute Influenzal).

	Notifications.	Deaths.
1919	67	11
1920	34	6
1921	30	2
1922	40	4
1923	47	3
1924	41	11
1925	24	4

Patients or their relatives are commonly opposed to removal to hospital, and, having regard to the home circumstances of some, it is very remarkable they recover. Practitioners generally do not comply with the requirements of the Regulations of January 7th, 1919, respecting the notification of pneumonia.

ERYSIPELAS.

Table shewing cases notified and deaths in Batley since 1890:—

	Notifications.	Deaths.
1890—1899	373	20
1900—1909	128	8
1910—1919	159	8
1920	4	Nil.
1921	6	Nil.
1922	14	Nil.
1923	9	Nil.
1924	5	Nil.
1925	6	Nil.

No special remarks are called for respecting this disease.

PATHOLOGICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS are carried out by Dr. Sutherland at the County Laboratory, County Hall, Wakefield. Outfits are kept at the Public Health Department, Batley, and delivered to practitioners on request. The figures for the year 1925 as supplied by Dr. Sutherland are:—Widal 28, Sputa 23, Diphtheria 57, Miscellaneous 8, Ringworm 4; total, 120. Diphtheria antitoxin is supplied by the Corporation free of charge to medical practitioners for immediate use in their practice. During 1925, 22,000 units were supplied on request to doctors. They are disinclined to make use of this essential, preferring the remedy to be used after the patient has been removed to hospital.

Where necessary, contacts are searched for either in school or their home. Arrangements for isolation are made with the Oakwell Joint Hospital Board, and the Dewsbury Joint Hospital Board, previously described. Owing to the nature of housing accommodation cases are rarely left at home but sent to an isolation hospital.

DISINFECTIONS, 1925.

The following table shews the number of disinfections during the year :—

	Beds	Pillows	Cushions	Blankets	Mattresses	Sheets	Quilts	Wearing Apparel	Carpets	Miscell. Articles	Totals
Destroyed for the Borough	10	5	4	3	13	2	1	18	2	23	81
Destroyed for others outside the Borough ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Disinfected for the Borough	214	486	33	630	91	113	201	434	239	204	2645
Disinfected for others outside the Borough ..	3	6	..	15	..	2	3	17	..	8	54
Disinfected for the Batley and District Hospital	24	61	..	6	..	6	3	8	1	16	125
Totals ..	251	558	37	654	104	123	208	477	242	251	2905

Number of houses disinfected, 84 ; number of rooms disinfected, 215 ; number of times apparatus charged, 423 ; number of library, etc., books disinfected, 210.

No use, up to the present, has been made of the Schick and Dick tests in diphtheria and scarlet fever respectively, the circumstances not being opportune. The same remarks apply to the recently developed artificial methods of immunisation against these diseases. There being no smallpox, no primary vaccinations or re-vaccinations have been performed by the Medical Officer of Health under the Public Health (Smallpox Prevention) Regulations 1917.

Non-notifiable acute infectious diseases are generally discovered through the agency of school nurses, teachers, and attendance officers. Further reference is made in the report of the School Medical Officer later in this volume, and may be referred to.

Influenza was the cause of nineteen deaths during 1925. The figures for the four previous years were :—1921, 9 ; 1922, 23 ; 1923, 14 ; 1924, 36. All these deaths certified to be caused by influenza were not due to the true epidemic form of the disease. When cases are discovered, warnings are given by Health Visitors both verbally and by printed pamphlets. Picture Palaces, if necessary, are closed to children, advice given at the Welfare Centres and in other ways as occasion may arise.

TUBERCULOSIS IN BATLEY, 1925.

Age Periods.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Pulmonary		Non Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
1	1	...	1	3	...	...	1	...
5	9	4	3	1	...	...	...	1
10	4	2	...	3	...	...	...	...
15	3	1	...	...	1	1	...	...
20	...	7	...	...	1	1	..	2
25	6	5	1	...	...	3	2	1
35	6	...	...	...	5	1	1	...
45	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
55	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
65 & upwards	1	...	...	...	3	...	1	...
Totals	37	20	5	7	11	6	5	6

The Registrar-General's figures give 16 deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis in Batley during the year, but the true figure is 17.

The relationship between notification of tuberculosis and deaths from the disease is shewn in the following table, which covers the period between January 1st, 1913, and December 31st, 1925 :—

Death before notification ...	68	Death 6 months after ...	12
Death 1 month, or under, after notification	125	Death 7 months after ...	9
		Death 8 months after ...	4
Death 2 months after	28	Death 9 months after ...	4
Death 3 months after	19	Death 10 months after ...	3
Death 4 months after	12	Death 11 months after ...	5
Death 5 months after	13	Death 12 months and over	88

The ratio of non-notified tuberculosis deaths to total tuberculosis deaths during 1925 was 7 to 28, or 25 per cent.

The following table shews the conditions under which patients notified to be suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis have been living in Batley during the last seven years. The remarkable thing is that there is really so comparatively little tuberculosis when regard is had to such housing circumstances. It is bad enough for the patients, but what are the chances of others in the house escaping infection?

HOUSING CONDITIONS OF NOTIFIED CASES OF PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Year	Notifications		Type of House			Occupants,								Houses with more than one Patient Notified	Rooms.						Bedrooms.				Sleeping Accommodation for Patients.			
	M.	F.	B. to B.	Single	Through	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 and over		1	2	3	4	5	6 and over	1	2	3	4 and over	Separate Room.	Shared Room.	Separate Bed	Shared Bed
1919	40	29	36	20	11	6	11	10	14	7	8	3	8	11	1	29	25	7	4	1	28	32	6	1	6	63	31	38
1920	30	23	22	14	15	5	9	12	9	5	1	4	6	8	1	18	13	10	7	2	17	24	9	1	9	44	20	33
1921	28	28	27	16	13	6	16	14	7	6	3	1	3	8	0	18	16	14	4	4	22	26	7	1	19	37	24	32
1922	23	18	17	9	15	1	9	10	9	5	1	1	5	6	2	8	12	10	7	2	11	19	10	1	10	31	22	19
1923	36	7	28	15	20	10	11	12	12	8	3	3	4	9	3	22	16	11	8	3	24	25	11	3	20	43	27	36
1924	41	31	35	16	21	6	12	22	8	9	10	2	3	15	0	19	26	16	5	6	25	37	9	1	16	56	34	38
1925	36	19	31	9	15	6	14	8	10	4	8	2	3	9	1	16	22	10	5	1	21	31	2	1	12	43	32	23

The West Riding County Council is the Authority responsible for the treatment of tuberculosis in the Batley area. As before stated there is no tuberculosis dispensary in the Borough, patients having to go to Dewsbury or Birstall if they desire to see the Tuberculosis Officer.

PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1925.

These regulations are far-reaching. They may involve a local authority in considerable expense, but are another step forward in the protection of the food supply from contamination. Generally speaking they provide that no person who is aware he is suffering from tuberculosis of the respiratory tract shall enter upon any employment or occupation in connection with a dairy which would involve the milking of cows, the treatment of milk, or the handling of vessels used for containing milk. If a local authority on the report in writing of their Medical Officer of Health are satisfied that a person residing in their district who is engaged in any such employment or occupation is so suffering and in an infectious state they may by notice in writing signed by the Clerk or the Medical Officer of Health require such person to discontinue his employment or occupation. Any person sustaining damage by reason of the exercise by a local authority of any of the powers of these regulations and not being himself in default is entitled under Section 308 of the Public Health Act 1875, as applied by these regulations, to receive full compensation from the local authority.

Up to the year end no action had been taken under the Regulations, such not being necessary. It is hoped action may never be required, but such a happy state of affairs is improbable.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT 1925, SECTION 62.

This section refers to the compulsory removal to hospital of infectious persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis. It is similar to Section 138 of the Batley Corporation Act, 1921. The West Riding County Council is the Authority responsible for the provision of hospital accommodation for persons suffering from tuberculosis. There are many cases where such is very desirable, though not provided, partly because there are not sufficient beds available and partly because tubercular patients often refuse hospital treatment. A typical case was brought to the notice of the Batley Health Committee with a recommendation that im-

mediate removal was necessary. The patient was a female twenty years of age. She lived in a small two-roomed house and slept in the bedroom which was also occupied by a man, his wife, and two children, aged respectively 6 and 3. Apart from the necessity of better conditions for the patient, there was grave danger of infection of the other people, particularly the children.
at the Oakwell Hospital until such time as the County Council could provide a bed, but the Oakwell Board refused permission.

The Medical Officer urged temporary hospital accommodation Ultimately the patient was removed to a sanatorium on October 17th, and died on March 24th, 1926. This is not an unusual case, but similar to many. It is easy to see how the infection is spread, and it is not uncommon to find two or three or even four persons who live together becoming victims of the disease.

Had the case been one of the ordinary notifiable diseases, such as Scarlet Fever, Enteric Fever, or Diphtheria, there would have been an uproar had the patient not been removed to hospital. It is strange how custom looks with quite a different eye upon the circumstances of persons suffering from tuberculosis, which, despite all efforts, is so very frequently fatal sooner or later.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

The West Riding County Council is the body responsible for the treatment scheme. As in the case of tuberculosis, there is no place—apart from the general practitioner—where patients can be treated free of charge and by modern methods under the Venereal Disease Act, 1917. They have to go out of the town, principally to Dewsbury Infirmary.

Venereal diseases are the cause of much misery and suffering to those infected directly, but the innocents, particularly the children, are not the least to be pitied. According to the Report of the Royal Commission on Venereal Diseases it is a fact that Venereal Disease affecting the parents is responsible for more than one half of all cases of blindness occurring amongst children.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

The staff employed on this particular branch of the work under the direction of the Medical Officer of Health is (1) a part-time Woman Assistant Medical Officer, who is in charge of (a) the ante-natal clinic held at the Maternity Home, and (b) the Town Mission Infant Welfare Centre; (2) a Superintendent Health Visi-

tor and School Nurse, who is also Administrative Matron of the Maternity Home. She does not attend midwifery cases, nor is she responsible for the nursing there. (3) Four combined Health Visitors and School Nurses, who perform the ordinary duties of such officers; (4) one sister, one staff nurse, and three midwives, who are resident in the Maternity Home. They do no midwifery outside the Home. The Medical Officer of Health may be consulted at the Batley Carr Infant Welfare Centre in addition to his other work. The prospective mother has the opportunity of advice should she desire it, the mother obtains it in her home and at the Welfare Centres, children are looked after by the Health Visitor until they enter school, where they come under the care of a School Nurse, who is the same individual as a rule.

ANTE-NATAL CLINIC, 1925.

Individual patients attending Clinic	194
Patients found normal	78
Patients found suffering from one or more defects	116
Total number of attendances at Clinic	500

DEFECTS CLASSIFIED.

Respiratory system, including Tuberculosis	10
Circulatory System, excluding Varicose Veins	18
Digestive System, excluding defective teeth and constipation	4
Urinary System	12
Small or deformed Pelvis	17
Gynaecological defects including venereal disease	7
Deformities of breasts	6
Varicose Veins	27
Constipation	24
Placenta praevia	1
Teeth	41
Miscellaneous	12

Eight of the patients suffering from a small or deformed pelvis were referred to their own doctors and sent by them to Hospital, where Caesarean Section was performed successfully, a living child being born in each case.

53 written communications were sent to 14 doctors respecting the condition of their patients examined at the Ante-Natal Clinic.

It is remarkable that since the establishment of the Ante-Natal Clinic, midwives have only brought a patient on two occasions, whereas doctors often send their patients. This is another illustration why the Batley Town Council should be the Authority for the inspection of midwives.

ATTENDANCES AT WELFARE CENTRES, 1925.

	Mothers with Infants.	Expectant Mothers.	Number of Mothers on Register.	New Admissions.	Average Attendance per Mother.
Town Mission	2270	122	471	260	5
Batley Carr ...	1648	46	224	116	7
Total	3918	168	695	376	6

At both Centres the individual attendances are much larger than the figures given, which only refer to mothers who have their infants with them. No record is kept of other attendances, such as for the purchase of dried milk, cod liver oil, etc. Purchases at cost price by mothers from the Town Council were:—Dried milk, 8,585 lbs., value £608 7s. 2d.; Virol, 426 tins; Virolax, 183 tins; Emulsion, 962 small and 986 large bottles.

106 vests have been distributed through the Health Department to Batley children from the "Save the Children Fund."

Under the Milk (Mothers and Children) Order 746 lbs. of dried milk were given, at a cost of £51 16s. 4d.

Table showing number of deaths amongst infants who attended or did not attend a Welfare Centre. Deaths under 4 weeks are not included for feeding.

Year.	Infant Deaths. Number.	Died in first month.	Attended Centre.	Not Attended Centre.	Breast Fed.	Artificially Fed.
1921	64	35	12	17	6	23
1922	54	27	9	18	19	8
1923	60	19	12	29	11	30
1924	42	25	9	8	4	13
1925	58	33	6	19	13	12

BATLEY WELFARE CENTRES VOLUNTARY WORKERS' SECTION REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1925.

The Voluntary Committee has continued the work as in previous years, but under most trying conditions, owing to the illness of Mrs. Wilman and Mrs. Almond for several months. Mothers and prospective mothers are welcomed at the Centre and given a cup of tea.

Infants' garments are supplied at cost price of the material, the garments being made by ladies in the movement, and we greatly appreciate these services. We also sell at cost price wool, patterns and materials for mothers to make up themselves.

Garments issued at	Batley.	Batley Carr.
Night-gowns	41	4
Belts	41	10
Vests	62	13
Pairs of Socks	15	7
Harringtons Squares	74	6
Yards of Flannel	7	—
Patterns	26	4
Petticoats	6	—
Wool	6 oz.	—
Bibs	—	1

Gifts at Batley and Batley Carr:—Vest, 1; Belts, 7; Glaxo, 8 lbs.; Emulsion, 2 bottles; Virol, 1 pot; booking fee, 10s.; club foot iron, 1; iron for boots, 1.

These have been greatly appreciated by the recipients.

(Mrs.) E. WILMAN, Hon. Secretary.
(Mrs..) L. ALMOND, Hon. Treasurer.

BATLEY CHILD WELFARE CENTRE.

VOLUNTARY WORKERS' SECTION.

Statement of Accounts, 1925.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Cash in bank, Dec. 31, 1924	4	4	4	Tea, Sugar and Biscuits	13	19	10
Cash in hand, Dec. 31, 1924		14	6	Harrington Squares	3	4	6
Subscriptions	17	4	6	Flannel, Wool, etc.	14	1	11½
Garments, etc., sold	39	9	11½	Milk	2	3	0
				Gifts	6	1	5½
				Batley Carr	2	15	11
				Cash in bank, Dec. 31, 1925	16	19	11
				Cash in hand, Dec. 1925	2	6	8½
	£61	13	3½		£61	13	3½

(Mrs.) LAVINIA ALMOND, Hon. Treasurer.
(Mrs.) EMMA WILMAN, Hon. Secretary.

There is a voluntary committee of ladies connected with the Centre at the Batley Town Mission, who collect subscriptions, provide tea for mothers, sell suitable garments, and help generally in the work of the Centre. No voluntary workers are attached to the Batley Carr Centre. Health Talks are given weekly to mothers at the Welfare Centres by the Health Visitors. The services of Mesdames Almond, Greenwood, and Wilman have been continued as in former years. They are voluntary workers whose attendances are appreciated.

At the time of writing the death of Mrs. Wilman has just been announced. Her loss is much deplored.

Work of Health Visitors during 1925:—

Ante-Natal—First Visits	136	
Re-Visits	210	
		346
Infants under 12 months—		
First Visits	698	
Re-Visits	5966	
		6664

Visits to children—		
Between 12 months and 3 years	3505	
Between 3 and 5 years	2878	
		—— 6383
Visits to cases of—		
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	7	
Pneumonia (notified)	45	
Tuberculosis	279	
Still Births	22	
Diarrhœa	3	
Puerperal Fever	3	
Miscellaneous	87	
Total Visits	13,837	

The preceding figures do not include visits paid by the nurses in their capacity as School Nurse for which reference may be made to the Annual Report of the School Medical Officer, which follows at the end of this Report.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACT, 1907.—Doctors notified 226, midwives 475, and other persons 40 births, a total of 741 during 1925. Of these 32 were still births.

The Housing Conditions of 489 patients, residents of Batley, who were confined in the Batley Maternity Home from opening to December 31st, 1925, were as follows:—

TYPE OF HOUSE.—Back-to-back, 245; single, 102; through, 136; one room, 6.

NUMBER OF ROOMS IN HOUSE.—One, 9; two, 193; three, 150; four, 83; five, 45; six and over, 9.

NUMBER OF OCCUPANTS OF HOUSE.—Two, 20; three, 93; four, 130; five, 94; six, 61; seven, 38; eight, 22; nine, 15; ten, 11; eleven, 3; twelve, 2.

CIRCUMSTANCES OF PATIENTS.—Living in own house, 297; living in own house with lodgers, 13; living in lodgings, 179.

The total number of patients in the Home during the above-mentioned period was 489 residents of Batley and 93 from outside the Borough, the complete figures being 582.

Details are as under:—

Year.	Bookings.	Patients admitted.	Infants Born.
1923	205	156	153
1924	215	213	212
1925	212	213	209

There is a large Poor Law Hospital at Staincliffe with ample facilities for the reception of lying-in women.

There is no local hospital specially for young children, but they occasionally obtain admission if beds are vacant at Batley and Dewsbury.

The incidence of maternal mortality may be referred to in previous pages. Still births and infant deaths are carefully investigated and a report made upon each by the Health Visitor concerned to the Medical Officer of Health when, after consideration, appropriate advice is given where necessary. Ante-natal work is originated in the homes of prospective mothers or at the Welfare Centres through the agency of the Health Visitors, who know most females on their districts. Midwives are invited to attend the Ante-Natal Clinic with their patients, but do not respond. The absurdity of the Town Council here—which is the Authority under the Maternity and Child Welfare Act, possesses its own Maternity Home, etc.—having no control over the midwives is the cause. Unmarried mothers are eligible for admission to the Maternity Home if the pregnancy is a first one. Illegitimate children are kept under special observation. Free dried milk is provided by the Town Council in those cases where mothers cannot breast feed their infants, or where it is advisable for the mother to take it in order to increase the supply of breast milk. Distribution is under the control of a sub-committee, and eligibility is dependent first upon necessity for medical reasons, secondly being above or below a scale of income fixed by the Town Council in accordance with the requirements of the Milk (Mothers and Children) Order. To prevent overlapping and assist in the elimination of false statements it is desirable that only one local authority should give relief. At present the Board of Guardians and the Batley Corporation are regularly providing food at the same time for a household. This is administratively wrong. If the Board of Guardians provides food for a family such should include milk for the children under three, particularly infants which

cannot be breast fed. It should be easy to arrange for the dried milk to be obtained at the Health Offices and paid for by the Guardians as part of their contribution to the necessitous family.

Every possible effort is made to persuade parents to obtain Orthopædic treatment where necessary, and cases are recommended to that department of the Leeds General Infirmary. The work of voluntary agencies has been previously referred to. There is complete co-ordination of all Maternity and Child Welfare work with that of the School Medical Service through the Medical Officer of Health, who is also School Medical Officer.

PUERPERAL FEVER.

	Notifications.	Deaths.
1890—1899	27	18
1900—1909	15	13
1910—1919	16	12
1920	2	2
1921	1	Nil.
1922	Nil.	Nil.
1923	Nil.	Nil.
1924	1	2
1925	3	Nil.

Two of the three cases notified in 1925 were attended at home by their own doctors, and they refused removal to hospital. The third was attended during confinement by her own doctor in the Maternity Home. She was removed to Oakwell Hospital through the agency of the Medical Officer of Health. The two deaths in 1924 were certified as Acute Puerperal Mania and Lobar Pneumonia respectively, but the Registrar-General classed them under the heading Puerperal Sepsis.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Year.	CASES.			Vision Unimpaired.	Vision Impaired.	Total Blindness.	Death.
	Notified.	Treated.					
		At Home.	In Hospital.				
1914	7	7	None	7	None	None	None
1915	7	7	None	7	None	None	None
1916	12	12	None	12	None	None	None
1917	16	16	None	16	None	None	None
1918	16	16	None	16	None	None	None
1919	10	9	1	9	1	None	None
1920	13	13	None	13	None	None	None
1921	6	6	None	6	None	None	None
1922	6	5	1	5	1	None	None
1923	4	3	1	4	None	None	None
1924	4	3	1	3	1	None	None
1925	2	1	1	2	None	None	None

Very particular attention is immediately given to all Ophthalmia Neonatorum cases when notified. Hospital treatment is generally urged unless there are special circumstances. Delay may easily mean blindness for life.

MEASLES.

Table shewing deaths in Batley since 1890:—

Year.	Deaths.
1890—1899	156
1900—1909	154
1910—1919	112
1920	9
1921	Nil.
1922	6
1923	8
1924	Nil.
1925	9

WHOOPING COUGH.

Table shewing deaths in Batley since 1890:—

Year.	Deaths.
1890—1899	103
1900—1909	122
1910—1919	84
1920	3
1921	1
1922	3
1923	4
1924	3
1925	9

Measles and Whooping Cough are not notifiable diseases, but information is obtained principally through the agency of Teachers and Attendance Officers. All known cases are visited and advice given, verbally and by printed pamphlet. In the case of measles, hospital accommodation is provided at the Oakwell Isolation Hospital for those persons living in the North, East and West Wards of Batley, if in the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health the home circumstances are such as to endanger life. The residents of the Soothill Ward have not this facility, as previously explained.

Table shewing number of deaths in children under two years from Diarrhœa.

Yearly Averages.	Annual Deaths.
1890 to 1899	35.0
1900 to 1909	49.5
1910 to 1919	16.5
Years.	
1920	11
1921	11
1922	3
1923	1
1924	1
1925	7

There is no doubt the fall in the number of deaths from diarrhœa is owing to the extensive use of dried milk for infants where mothers are unable to naturally feed them. Apart from deaths the number of cases seen annually is almost negligible compared with ten years ago.

In concluding this report the Medical Officer of Health wishes to acknowledge his indebtedness to Mrs. Louks, Chief Clerk, for her assistance in compiling the statistical parts, and Mr. J. W. Beaumont, Senior Sanitary Inspector, whose work since he came to Batley has been excellently performed under difficult circumstances. Mr. Beaumont has prepared portions of the sections of this report which have reference to Housing, Registered Premises, Refuse Removal and Disposal.

G. H. PEARCE, M.D., D.P.H.

April, 1926.

BOROUGH OF BATLEY.

REPORT OF THE SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER FOR THE YEAR 1925.

G. H. PEARCE, M.D. (Durh.), D.P.H. (Camb.),
Of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law.
Fellow and Member of Council (Past President Yorkshire Branch) of the Society of Medical Officers of Health.
Member of the Royal Sanitary Institute,
&c.

This Annual Report is compiled in accordance with suggestions for the arrangements of Annual Reports by School Medical Officers contained in the circular of the Board of Education dated 30th November, 1925.

Staff.

(1) The Medical Officer of Health is School Medical Officer, and personally performs all the routine and special examinations. He is assisted by a Superintendent School Nurse and four School Nurses, each of whom is also a Health Visitor. The clerical work is done in the general office of the Public Health Department by the clerical staff, which comprises a chief clerk, a clerk, and a junior, who are engaged upon the ever-increasing clerical work of such an office, of which the School Medical side is only one section. Two other officers—an Ophthalmic Surgeon and a Dental Surgeon—are on the staff of the School Medical Officer. The former is part time, the latter whole time, he being employed by the Batley and Spenborough Education Committees.

Co-ordination.

(2) Arrangements for the co-ordination of the work of the School Medical Service with that of other health services:—

(a) Infant and Child Welfare.—The Medical Officer of Health is School Medical Officer and Medical Superintendent of the Child Welfare Centres and Maternity Home.

The School Nurses are also Health Visitors. Children from birth are under the care of a Health Visitor until their names are entered upon a school register, when they automatically come under the care of a School Nurse, who is usually the same individual.

(b) Nursery Schools.—The Education Committee does not possess any.

(c) The Care of Debilitated Children under School Age.—These are under the continuous supervision of the Health Visitors. Where necessary or desirable, arrangements are made for institutional treatment as in or out patients, if such is possible.

The School Medical Service in Relation to Public Elementary Schools.

(3) SCHOOL HYGIENE.—In accordance with the requirements of the Board of Education a survey of all the Batley Schools has been made, and follows. The School Medical Officer has

had the assistance of the Senior Sanitary Inspector (Mr. J. W. Beaumont) and the District Sanitary Inspector (Mr. L. H. Herring), to whom he expresses his appreciation and thanks for the completion of what has been no easy task, involving a considerable amount of time to all three.

Generally speaking all the Batley schools are of obsolete type, and it is not practicable to entirely modernise them. Many improvements could be made with advantage to all concerned.

The particulars respecting drying children's clothes and boots, together with information respecting warming and serving scholars' meals, are inserted as given to the School Nurses by the teachers. Where iron tubing is used in cloak-rooms, as in Mill Lane School, a ready means of drying clothing is possible by connecting the tubing to the hot water circulation. It would be quite inexpensive, and was recommended by the S.M.O. in his report for 1910.

Ventilation of the Schools by scientific methods with due regard to modern discoveries is most important. In Batley the casement window is largely in evidence It has been referred to on previous occasions as entirely unsuitable for elementary schools. It may be permissible as an additional window to be thrown open in summer, but not otherwise. The science of ventilation is one in which pre-eminently the comfort of the body is studied, for there is little use in supplying people with pure air if its temperature and its motion are such as to make them uncomfortable; they will not long endure a draught, however scientifically it may be produced. Most schools can be efficiently ventilated by natural means without draughts if care is used. Such cannot be done by casement windows.

Dust is perhaps the chief cause of catarrhal illnesses contracted in schools. Such illnesses often lead to much more serious conditions For many years there have been on the market preparations which largely eliminate dust. Fifteen years ago the School Medical Officer carried out some experiments in Batley schools, and urged the Education Committee to adopt one of these preparations—no particular one specified—but he was unsuccessful. A chat with the Headmistress of Purlwell Infants' School might alter the opinion of the Committee to-day. She has proved to her own satisfaction the value of the suggestion, and has never previously discussed the matter with the School Medical Officer.

Cloak-rooms badly need modernising. It is undesirable for obvious reasons that children's clothing should often be indiscriminately mixed up. Each scholar should have its own separate peg, contact with other scholars' clothing being prevented as far as possible.

There are other points which might be discussed, but a perusal of the remarks respecting each school will make them obvious.

The installation of simple spray or shower baths in connection with the schools would be very beneficial. Teachers' rooms are badly needed in some schools. These could be used for medical inspection. Under present conditions it is often impossible to examine scholars' hearts and lungs owing to excessive noise either inside or outside the school, or both combined.

The internal walls of some of the schools are badly in need of re-decoration and cleansing. Here is an opportunity for reconsidering the present policy. The Lancashire Education Committee decided upon a new procedure from April 1st, 1925. This was to substitute oil paint and water paint for colour wash and limewash in all schools, except perhaps a few rural schools in the northern part of the county. The county architect stated that in Lancashire schools, particularly those in the industrial portions of the county, colour wash is an entirely unsuitable material to use, because it is not " fast " or durable, deteriorates in a damp atmosphere, and rubs off the wall by contact. Colour washed walls cannot be washed or cleaned, nor can they be dusted without damaging their appearance, because the distemper is always more or less loose, and will wipe off with a damp cloth. If oil painted the walls can then be washed with water, and re-decoration would be necessary only every six or seven years. In the long run this new policy will be more economical and will gradually bring the schools up to a better and more uniform standard, besides doing something towards abolishing dust. It is suggested what has been found desirable in industrial districts in Lancashire should not be out of place in Batley.

PURLWELL SCHOOL.

SENIOR MIXED AND INFANTS' DEPARTMENTS.

GENERAL SURROUNDINS.—Open and elevated.

VENTILATION.—Sufficient, but unsuitable, because many of the hoppers are not modern and are placed in wrong positions. Hoppers provided with side cheeks, the base of which should be situate not more than 6ft. above the floor level should be installed. There are a number of Tobin's Tubes, which were closed. Classroom C has been divided by a partition into two rooms, the first of which is stuffy, owing to the ventilation being insufficient. There is no means for through ventilation.

LIGHTING.—Satisfactory, but would be improved if the ribbed glass in some windows was replaced by transparent glass as recommended in the Annual Report of the School Medical Officer for 1910. Room E (Infants' Department) is dark, and needs considerable addition to the lighting to make it satisfactory, as was recommended in the School Medical Officer's Report for 1910.

WARMING.—Generally good, but complaint was made that it was insufficient in the Infants' Department, as was illustrated by temperature charts which were produced at the time. There is no permanent through ventilation in the boiler house, which is desirable having regard to the danger from generation of poisonous fumes.

EQUIPMENT.—Generally satisfactory.

SANITARY CONVENIENCES.—Insufficient in number for Infants according to the Board of Education Regulations, 1914, and flushing arrangements inadequate.

URINALS.—Glazed bricks, surface chipped, joints need pointing, etc. Flushing arrangements inadequate.

LAVATORIES.—Insufficient in number according to the Board of Education Regulations, 1914. The waste pipes are untrapped.

WATER SUPPLY FOR WASHING AND DRINKING PURPOSES.—A tap over each basin. Some of them are defective, causing an unnecessary waste of water.

A drinking fountain in the Infants' Department is entirely unsuitable and should be abolished. It was not in use. Earthenware mugs are stated to be provided when asked for. In the other departments there were no drinking fountains. A scholar stated when asked that the custom was to put their mouths to the taps. This is obviously undesirable and dangerous.

CLEANLINESS OF SCHOOLROOMS AND CLOAKROOMS.—

Boys' Cloakroom—Accommodation insufficient.

Girls' Cloakroom—Accommodation insufficient.

The following quotation respecting the Infants' Cloakroom is taken from the School Medical Officer's Report for 1910:—

> "It would be a great improvement if this lavatory could be converted into a class-room for the babies. It has a south aspect and at the time of my visit was full of sunlight, whilst the other part of the Infant School was dark and in the shadow. There is also a fireplace and chimney in this lavatory. In my opinion much better use could be made of it than is done at present if it was used as a class-room."

Particulars respecting the cleansing of the school could not be given, the caretaker not being available at the time of inspection.

It was interesting to find in the Infants' Department (at the request of the Infants' mistress) one of the well-known preparations for laying dust in schools was in use in two rooms with beneficial results. The Head Mistress stated that the amount of dust was negligible since the preparation had been applied to the floor, even during the playing of games and dancing. Fifteen years ago the School Medical Officer recommended the general use of this particular dust layer throughout the Batley Schools, but the Committee did not see fit to accept the suggestion. Trial was made at that time proving conclusively that dust was largely prevented. Bacteriological examinations carried out by the School Medical Officer were also satisfactory, being much in favour of the preparation mentioned. When it is realised that a large proportion of illness contracted in schools is due to the inhalation of dust it may not be out of place to again recommend the general use of such a material even at such a lengthy interval. If the suggestion is adopted it is certain many catarrhal colds will be prevented.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR DRYING CHILDREN'S CLOTHES AND BOOTS.—

Senior Department.	Infants' Department.
None—apart from hot-water pipes, which are in the cloakrooms.	Same as Senior Department.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE WARMING UP OF MEALS BROUGHT TO SCHOOL BY CHILDREN.—

Senior Department.	Infants' Department.
None stay, but a gas oven is available if needed.	Same as Senior Department.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE SUPERVISION OF CHILDREN DURING MEALS.—

Senior Department.	Infants' Department.
None, unless the teachers who stay would voluntarily supervise.	None.

ARRANGEMENTS MADE FOR THE SERVICE OF THE MEALS.—

Senior Department.	Infants' Department.
Children would have meals on the desks.	Same as Senior Department.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.—Slight repairs to Boys' Playground desirable. There is no Teachers' Room in any Department. The medical inspections have to be conducted in a classroom.

In Room B, Girls' Section, Senior Department, the floors need repair.

WARWICK ROAD SCHOOL.

BOYS', GIRLS', AND INFANTS' DEPARTMENTS.

GENERAL SURROUNDINGS.—In a congested area amongst poor class property with smoky, polluted atmosphere.

VENTILATION.—Generally good, but hoppers too high. Hoppers provided with side cheeks, the base of which should be situate not more than 6ft. above the floor level, should be installed.

Ventilation in the Girls' Department class-room between the Girls' playground and the room used for cookery is bad. The cupboard built into the fireplace should be removed to allow the chimney to act as a ventilator, as was recommended in the School Medical Officer's Annual Report for 1910. The existing hoppers are too high.

Infants' Department.—The hoppers are too high. They should be replaced by modern constructions. The casement windows are unsuitable for the purpose.

LIGHTING.—Generally good, but all opaque glass should be replaced by transparent.

Girls' Department.—The same class-room previously mentioned as ill-ventilated is also badly lighted.

Room G 5B.—The opaque glass in the ceiling should be substituted by transparent glass.

WARMING.—Generally satisfactory.

EQUIPMENT.—A number of desks in the Boys' Department have lift-up lids, which are very heavy and might cause a serious accident to a scholar should one of these lids drop on to his hands. They could be much improved by conversion to dual desks. At present they seat more than two There are some desks which are quite obsolete.

SANITARY CONVENIENCES.—Insufficient in number for Girls and Infants as per Board of Education Regulations, 1914. Inadequate flushing arrangements. In the Girls' W.C.'s there are two broken seats. The rain-water fall pipes are directly connected to the drain. They should be disconnected to discharge over gully traps, as was recommended in the School Medical Officer's Annual Report for 1910.

There is an insanitary ashpit which should be replaced by modern galvanised iron dust-bins, as is described in the Batley Corporation Act, 1921.

URINALS.—Infants' Department—The roof of the urinal should be removed in order to prevent the generation of ammoniacal odours. This was recommended in 1910, and has been partly achieved through the two skylights being taken out. There are no flushing arrangements in either urinal.

LAVATORIES.—Girls' Department—One basin is broken. Waste pipes are not trapped, and complaint was made of foul odours arising, which is to be expected. All woodwork in connection with the basins should be removed, as was recommended in the School Medical Officer's Report for 1910.

WATER SUPPLY FOR WASHING AND DRINKING PURPOSES.—

Boys' Department.—Drinking fountain of bad type.

Infants' Department.—Fountain out of order and type unsuitable.

Girls' Department.—No drinking facilities.

CLEANLINESS OF SCHOOLROOMS AND CLOAKROOMS.—All cloakrooms require re-arrangement to prevent scholars' garments overhanging each other. The caretaker stated that the floors are washed twice yearly—Midsummer and Christmas—and the windows three times.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR DRYING CHILDRENS' CLOTHES AND BOOTS.—

Boys' Department.—Hot water pipes in cloakroom.

Girls' Department—Radiators in cloak-room.

Infants' Department—Open fire and radiators.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE WARMING UP OF MEALS BROUGHT TO SCHOOL BY CHILDREN.—

Boys' Department.—None stay.

Girls' Department.—None stay unless on free meals. These are brought from Miss Thomas by the caretaker and are warm. A gas stove in home-making room could be used.

Infants' Department—None stay.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE SUPERVISION OF CHILDREN DURING MEALS.—

Boys' Department.—None.

Girls' Department—Caretaker sees to free meals.

Infants' Department—None.

ARRANGEMENTS MADE FOR THE SERVICE OF THE MEALS.—

Boys' Department—None.

Girls' Department—School desks.

Infants' Department—None.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.—The roof of the Boys' playing shed is defective, and should be repaired to avoid further expense. The floor of the Infants' and Girls' playing shed is in a defective condition, and is dangerous to the children The brickwork in the Boys' urinal is perishing. Pointing and replacement of brickwork is necessary.

There is no teachers' room in the Boys' or Girls' Departments. The Head Master pointed out the desirability of being able to pass from classroom to classroom in his department without being obliged to go through intermediate classrooms, and suggested this could be done by taking a corridor along the whole length of an external wall. This would appear to be an improvement.

Medical Inspection is done in the Home-Making Room. In the Infants' Department in a classroom or teachers' room.

STAINCLIFFE SCHOOL.

BOYS', GIRLS' AND INFANTS' DEPARTMENTS.

GENERAL SURROUNDINGS.—Open and elevated.

VENTILATION.—Generally adequate, but unsuitable in many instances owing to hoppers being too high. Hoppers provided with side cheeks, the base of which should be situate not more than 6ft. above the floor level, should be provided. There are a number of casement windows which cannot be used in cold or windy weather.

LIGHTING.—Satisfactory.

WARMING.—Satisfactory. In Standard 2 Classroom it was stated that fumes collect here from the boiler house, situate immediately below, and communicating with which is a trap door in the floor. The boiler house is not provided with through ventilation, consequently there is danger through poisonous fumes which might be given off from the coke stove.

EQUIPMENT.—Desks generally obsolete with a few exceptions, such as upper classrooms, where dual desks with back rests were in use.

SANITARY CONVENIENCES.—Insufficient in number, according to the Board of Education Regulations, 1914. The iron pipes, eaves gutters, fall pipes, spouts, etc., in connection with all sanitary conveniences were badly corroded. It was stated that many years had elapsed since any protective coating had been applied. The flushing arrangements to the W.C 's were inadequate.

URINALS.—

Infants—Urinals of unsatisfactory type.

Boys—Totally unsatisfactory, with no flushing arrangements.

The school gates have to be kept locked to prevent the general public using the sanitary conveniences at this school.

LAVATORIES.—Insufficient in number according to the Board of Education Regulations, 1914. Boys' and Girls' Departments—Untrapped waste pipes.

WATER SUPPLY FOR WASHING AND DRINKING PURPOSES.—No drinking fountain in this school. Scholars use metal mugs, which are dangerous, owing to the risk of distributing infection.

CLEANLINESS OF SCHOOLROOMS AND CLOAKROOMS.—Floors are washed twice yearly, and having regard to the wet weather and condition of the playground the state was not worse than could reasonably be expected.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR DRYING CHILDREN'S CLOTHES AND BOOTS.—

Mixed Department—None, apart from hot water pipes in cloakrooms.

Infants' Department—None, apart from hot water pipes in cloak-rooms.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE WARMING UP OF MEALS BROUGHT TO SCHOOL BY SCHOOL CHILDREN.—

Mixed Department.—None stay, but a gas oven is available if needed.

Infants' Department—None stay—no provision at all.

ARRANGEMENTS MADE FOR THE SUPERVISION OF CHILDREN DURING THE MEALS.—

Mixed Department.—None, unless the teachers who stay would voluntarily supervise

Infants' Department.—None.

ARRANGEMENTS MADE FOR THE SERVICE OF THE MEALS.—

Mixed Department.—Children would have meals on school desks.

Infants' Department.—Same as the Mixed Department.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.—Woodwork in connection with roof rotting away in a number of places.

Outlet ventilators in roof broken. It was stated that a piece fell from one recently, narrowly missing an adult in the school yard, who would have been seriously injured had she been struck.

Playgrounds are in a bad condition. Stagnant water accumulates at the further side of the playground, pools of water with mud are everywhere. The playgrounds are urgently in need of repair.

Dust bins are defective and have no lids. The eaves gutters and fall-pipes are generally defective, and some rain water fall-pipes are directly connected to the drains; these should be disconnected and discharge over trapped gullies.

There is no teachers' room, neither is there any place other than a class-room for medical inspection.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL.

GENERAL SURROUNDINGS.—In congested area, hemmed in on two sides by dwelling-houses. Open on the cemetery side which adjoins the school.

VENTILATION.—In Classroom 1 and 2 (Boys' Department) skylight ventilator not working. Air inlets—both Tobin's tubes and hoppers—too high to be effective. Modern hoppers should be inserted, the base of which should be situate not more than 6ft. above floor level.

Girls' Department—Inlets too high

Infants' Department.—Classroom 2, fireplace which has been bricked up, should be re-opened to enable chimney to act as ventilator.

Babies' Room—Roof ventilator not working. Tobin's tubes are generally inserted in the walls throughout the school, but were not in use at the time of inspection, almost all being shut. There is no ventilation in the Infants' cloakroom.

LIGHTING.—In Classroom 1 and 2 (Boys' Department) the light is rather poor, and open to improvement.

Infants' Department (First Class)—Lighting is poor and should be improved, also in the Babies' Room and cloakroom

WARMING.—Sufficient. The caretaker stated that to get rid of sulphurous fumes the door and the opening through which the coke is shot are usually left open.

EQUIPMENT.

Boys' Department.—Desks obsolete.

Girls' Department.—Partly obsolete. There are some fairly modern dual desks.

Infants' Department (First Class).—Desks obsolete.

SANITARY CONVENIENCES.—In the Boys' Department all the W.C.'s are out of use, the entrance being boarded up. It was stated such had been the case for nearly a fortnight, and that a plumber is making repairs.

Girls' Department—There are 7 W.C.'s, one being used by teachers. Flushing pipes defective. Water running over playground when flushed. This should be repaired without delay.

URINALS.—

Boys' Department.—No flushing arrangements.

Infants' Department.—No flushing arrangements.

LAVATORIES.—Where woodwork exists round lavatory basins it should be removed and replaced by enamelled bricks or cement.

WATER SUPPLY FOR WASHING AND DRINKING PURPOSES.—There are no drinking fountains in this school, metal cups being used, which are a source of danger to the scholars, owing to the risk of spreading infectious diseases.

CLEANLINESS OF SCHOOLROOMS AND CLOAKROOMS.—Floors dirty, notwithstanding allowance made for bad weather and winter time. Much dust evident throughout the schoolrooms. Caretaker states floors and windows washed three times yearly. Cloakrooms generally were dirty, and scholars' garments overhanging indiscriminately. In the Boys' cloakroom there was a pool of water on the floor, which was due to a defective roof. It was stated this had been in existence for a lengthy period.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR DRYING CHILDREN'S CLOTHES AND BOOTS.—

Mixed Department.—Hot water pipes in cloak-room used for drying purposes, also a room in the basement with open fireplace.

Boys' Department.—Hot water pipes in cloak-room and school used for drying wearing apparel.

Infants' Department.—Hot water pipes in cloakroom and classroom.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE WARMING UP OF MEALS BROUGHT TO SCHOOL BY THE CHILDREN.—

Mixed Department.—No arrangements made at school. A woman living near makes tea when required at a charge of 1d. per mug.

Boys' Department.—No arrangements at school.

Infants' Department.—No arrangements at school.

ARRANGEMENTS MADE FOR THE SUPERVISION OF CHILDREN DURING MEALS.—

Mixed Department.—None.

Boys' Department—None.

Infants' Department—None.

ARRANGEMENTS MADE FOR THE SERVICE OF THE MEALS—

Mixed Department.—Children from 3 departments are together in the basement above mentioned, about 20 in number. No table utensils provided, one large table available without covering.

Boys' Department.—Same as the Mixed Department.

Infants' Department.—Same as the Mixed Department.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.—There was much orange peel on the surface of the playground, which is a danger to scholars. It would be an advantage if wire waste paper baskets were installed and scholars compelled to use them.

The caretaker and headmaster both stated that the conveniences at the school are used by the public. Nuisances are committed generally. It is obvious that steps should at once be taken to prevent this custom.

PARK ROAD SCHOOL.

GENERAL SURROUNDINGS.—Low lying, congested and noisy locality.

VENTILATION.—Generally sufficient but unsuitable, not complying with modern requirements. Hoppers provided with side cheeks, the base of which should be situate not more than 6ft above the floor level, should be installed.

Classroom B (Boys' Department)—Ventilation insufficient.

LIGHTING.—Generally good, but not in Classroom D (Boys' Department), where a top light is desirable.

Standard 6 Classroom (Girls' Department).—The lighting should be improved by the insertion of glass panels in the door leading to the fire escape.

Standard 1 Classroom.—Desks need re-arrangement to provide left lighting.

Classroom F (Boys' Department)—The arrangement of the desks is wrong for left lighting, but probably the best practicable under the circumstances.

The old board-room now used as a classroom is dark, being below the level of the adjoining street, Park Road.

WARMING.—Sufficient. The boiler house should be provided with means of permanent through ventilation in order to minimise the risk of possible danger to the caretaker or others from the generation of Carbon Monoxide gas in the coke stove.

EQUIPMENT.—Generally speaking the desks are obsolete, though some are more modern than others.

SANITARY CONVENIENCES.—The number does not comply with the Board of Education Regulations, 1914, in the Infants' Department and Girls' Department. Flushing is inadequate. Separate flushing cisterns should be provided for each W.C.

URINALS are unsuitable, being of glazed bricks, now perishing. Very wide joints, require re-pointing. The flushing apparatus is totally inadequate and not mechanical in action. Urinals not separate from the W.C.'s as required by the Board of Education Regulations, 1914.

LAVATORIES.—Infants' Department—Nine basins (three cannot be used, having broken taps). There is a common untrapped waste pipe for the whole of these lavatory basins They need modernising, as was recommended in the Annual Report of the School Medical Officer for 1910.

WATER SUPPLY FOR WASHING AND DRINKING PURPOSES.—Water supply is sufficient. In the Boys' Department there is a drinking fountain, the design of which is not wholly satisfactory. The fountain is broken and out of use. In the Infants' Department there is no drinking fountain, scholars using metal cups, which are dangerous owing to the risk of spreading infectious diseases.

In the Girls' Department the drinking fountain was in working order, but the type is the same as in the Boys' Department.

CLEANLINESS OF SCHOOLROOMS AND CLOAKROOMS.—Floors dirty, which could hardly be otherwise, having regard to the position of the school and the inclement weather. The caretaker states they are washed three times a year. All cloakrooms need modernising, particularly with respect to space, and the prevention of one scholar's clothing overhanging that of another.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR DRYING CHILDREN'S CLOTHES AND BOOTS.—

Girls' Department.—Radiators in cloakroom. Fire in classroom.

Boys' Department.—Hot pipes in cloakroom.

Infants' Department.—Radiators in cloakroom.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE WARMING UP OF MEALS BROUGHT TO SCHOOL BY THE CHILDREN.—

Girls' Department.—Gas oven. Teachers supervise warming of meals.

Boys' Department.—None.

Infants' Department.—Gas oven.

ARRANGEMENTS MADE FOR THE SUPERVISION OF CHILDREN DURING MEALS.—

Girls' Department.—Teachers staying to dinner supervise any children having dinner.

Boys' Department.—None.

Infants' Department.—Teachers staying to dinner supervise any children having dinner.

ARRANGEMENTS MADE FOR THE SERVICE OF MEALS.—

Girls' Department.—None.

Boys' Department.—None.

Infants' Department.—None.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.—Fall-pipes are directly connected to the drains, and may be also ventilating the sewer. They should be disconnected over gully traps.

Dust bins are defective.

The surface of playgrounds requires slight repairs.

It would be an advantage if a door opened from Classroom A (Infants' Department) directly into the playground, as was recommended in the Annual Report of the School Medical Officer for 1910.

A shed for use in wet weather as in the Boys Department is also desirable.

There is no room available for the staff in the Boys' school, consequently female teachers have no privacy.

The arrangements for medical inspection at this school are bad. There are two rooms divided by a dark passage. One of these is used by the School Medical Officer, and it is possible for the work to be performed in it, but the parents and children are crowded together in the dark passage exposed to continuous draught without proper seating accommodation. Many complaints have been received. All this could be obviated if one room was used for parents and scholars and the other by the School Medical Inspector, which was formerly the procedure.

A strong smell of gas was noticed in the Babies' room. The Head Mistress stated that this had continued for a lengthy period, and up to the present the cause had not been located. Information was sent immediately to the Director of Education.

PARISH CHURCH SCHOOL.

GENERAL SURROUNDINGS.—Low lying. Centre of town. Open areas on two sides.

VENTILATION.—In large hall (Mixed Department) there are three swing windows and four skylights made to open. Hopper windows provided with side cheeks, the base of which should be situate not more than 6ft. above floor level, should be provided in lieu of the swing windows. Existing hopper windows throughout are fixed too high. In Standard 3 Room there are casement windows in addition but these are unsuitable, inasmuch as they cannot be used in inclement weather. In Standard 2 and Standard 5 Rooms there are also two Tobin's Tube ventilators; both were shut. In one classroom it was stated the caretaker had nailed up the inlet ventilators. In the large hall (Infants' Department) ventilation is insufficient. Hopper windows should be provided instead of the existing swing windows. Babies' Classroom.—Ventilation insufficient; very close and stuffy. The fireplace is blocked by wooden boards, which should be removed to permit the chimney to act as an outlet ventilator.

LIGHTING.—In the large hall (Mixed Department) and Rooms occupied by Standards 3 and 4, light is only moderate. Additional lighting should be provided in roof on the south side. The following is a quotation from the School Medical Officer's Report for 1910 respecting Standard 4 Classroom at this school:—

> "There is here a window in the roof with part of the ceiling remaining below it. The result of this is that the light admitted by the window is prevented by the protrusion of the ceiling below from falling on the scholars, and is focussed about the centre of the opposite wall. The protruding ceiling should be cut away and the window made to open. By this means additional light and ventilation would be secured."

The same conditions exist to-day, and could be much improved if the suggestions made were adopted.

WARMING.—The Head Mistress complained of occasional sulphurous fumes in Infants' Classroom from boiler house. There is insufficient storage accommodation for coke, the caretaker complaining that a large quantity has to be left in the playground un-

til used. There is no ventilation to the boiler house. The caretaker stated that he did not spend any more time in the heating vault than was necessary, owing to sulphurous fumes.

EQUIPMENT.—There are many obsolete desks throughout the school. The equipment needs modernising.

SANITARY CONVENIENCES.—The following is a report submitted by the Senior Sanitary Inspector to the Sanitary Committee on 17th June, 1925 :—

" **Infants' Department.**—About 156 scholars. There is a range of four trough water-closets which are flushed by an automatic flush cistern. The water supply is totally inadequate to flush these properly, and the stench is abominable. They are also inadequately lighted and ventilated. Doors are badly fitting, etc. Eaves gutter is connected to a 3in. drain ventilating pipe, which is choked at the foot. A recess between the end of the closets and the boundary wall is used as a urinal by the boys. The back and sides are the rough stone walls, and there is a cement concrete channel graded to a gully trap in the centre. No flushing arrangement is provided.

Upper Dept. (Boys').—About 140 scholars. Range of four trough water closets as previously described. Here there is a five stall urinal, the back and sides of stalls being slate slabs. One broken. Stone chanel graded to gully trap. No flushing arrangements as before. Defective eaves gutter on roof of water closets and no fall-pipe.

Upper Dept. (Girls').—About 150 scholars. Range of four trough water closets as previously described. The fall pipe from the eaves gutter is connected directly to the drain, and there is an open junction about 6ft. above ground.

Teachers' Accommodation.—There are nine women teachers and four men teachers for whom no accommodation is provided at the school.

General – Large ashpit with defective roof and uncemented walls.

Drainage.—Drain inlets in yard mostly choked by loose grit from the very defective yard surface. Disconnection and Inspection Chambers badly constructed, flat benchings and defective brickwork, etc Covers not airtight. Drains not properly ventilated and also in partially choked condition owing to lack of sufficient water to flush properly.

Note.—According to the requirements of the Board of Education there are probably just over half the number of sanitary conveniences for Girls that there should be."

The following work has been done since the Inspector's report:—

Water supply to water closets improved.

Infants' urinal improved by cementing the wall and providing flushing arrangements.

Boys' urinal improved by providing flushing arrangements.

At the time of the present inspection, however, it was discovered that the pipe leading from the trough closets (Girls' Department) to the trap and drain below was broken; sewage is, therefore, escaping into the ground at this point.

LAVATORIES.—Mixed Department.—Three lavatory basins with short untrapped waste pipes discharging into trough and conveying over gully trap outside.

Woodwork behind these basins should be abolished.

Mixed Department (Boys').—Three basins with untrapped waste pipes as before. One basin is unuseable owing to broken tap.

Infants' Department.—Two lavatory basins with waste pipe as before described. In this department the lavatory accommodation is inadequate according to the Board of Education Regulations, 1914.

WATER SUPPLY FOR WASHING AND DRINKING PURPOSES.—There are no drinking fountains, metal cups being used, which are dangerous owing to the risk of spreading infectious diseases.

CLEANLINESS OF SCHOOLROOMS AND CLOAKROOMS.—The floors and windows were not clean, making allowances for the inclement weather. The caretaker states that he washes the floors three times and windows six times annually. The cloakroom accommodation in all departments is insufficient, scholars' hats and garments overhanging one another.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR DRYING CHILDREN'S CLOTHES AND BOOTS—

Girls' Department.—Hot pipes in cloakroom and can be dried in furnace room.

Boys' Department.—Same as Girls' Department.

Infants' Department.—Hot pipes in cloakroom, also can be dried in furnace room.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE WARMING UP OF MEALS BROUGHT TO SCHOOL BY THE CHILDREN.—

Girls' Department.—Gas-oven.

Boys' Department.—Gas-oven.

Infants' Department.—Use of gas-oven in Upper Department.

ARRANGEMENTS MADE FOR THE SUPERVISION OF CHILDREN DURING MEALS.—

Girls' Department.—None.

Boys' Department.—None.

Infants' Department.—None.

ARRANGEMENTS MADE FOR THE SERVICE OF THE MEALS.—

Girls' Department.—None.

Boys' Department.—None.

Infants' Department.—None.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.—There is a very dangerous sliding door which separates the Infants' from the Mixed Department. The Head Mistress stated the floor had sunk, and upon examination it appeared this very heavy door is simply held by a flange about the level of the eaves. Should it collapse, the death or serious injury of scholars might easily be caused. Information was immediately sent to the Director of Education. The playground is generally in need of repair.

Medical Inspection cannot be carried out on the school premises. It is done at the Church House.

The following quotation is from the School Medical Officer's Report for 1910. The conditions are similar to what they were at that date:—

> "The Head Master told me that owing to the proximity of this school to Stocks Lane, which is paved with heavy blocks of stone, and the large amount of carting which takes place up and down this thoroughfare, difficulty is experienced in carrying on the work of the school owing to the noise caused by the passage backwards and forwards of the horses and carts. I experienced this myself at the time of my visit If it were possible to deal with the particular part of the road opposite the school in such a manner as to cause a deadening of the noise complained of, much advantage would be gained by both pupils and teachers."

HEALEY SCHOOL.

INFANTS', BOYS' AND GIRLS' DEPARTMENTS.

GENERAL SURROUNDINGS.—Open and elevated.

VENTILATION.—All hopper windows too high. The bases should be situate not more than 6ft. above the floor level. They should have side cheeks.

LIGHTING.—Generally sufficient, but in Room A more window space is needed, as was mentioned in the Annual Report for 1910.

WARMING.—Satisfactory. Ventilation is required in the boiler house to protect the caretaker from the possibility of suffocation through the inhalation of Carbon Monoxide.

EQUIPMENT.—Desks largely of an old type, but more modern in Infants' Department.

SANITARY CONVENIENCES.—According to Board of Education Regulations, 1914, are insufficient for Infants' and Girls'. Flushing arrangements are inadequate. Each W.C. should have its own separate flushing apparatus.

URINALS.—Walls not of impervious surface. Arrangements do not comply with the Board of Education Regulations, 1914. As young adults attend in the evenings for Continuation Classes it is desirable that lighting facilities should be provided for the sanitary conveniences.

WATER SUPPLY FOR WASHING AND DRINKING PURPOSES.—Metal mugs provided, which should be replaced by modern sanitary drinking fountains to prevent risk of spread of infection.

CLEANLINESS OF SCHOOLROOMS AND CLOAKROOMS.—Clean generally. Cloakrooms quite inadequate. Scholars' clothing has to be hung in passages. There is a gas stove used for cooking meals which should have a ventilating shaft affixed to carry off the products of combustion and deliver into the open air.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR DRYING CHILDREN'S CLOTHES AND BOOTS.—There are no special arrangements.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE WARMING UP OF MEALS BROUGHT TO SCHOOL BY SCHOOL CHILDREN.—Average number of children who stay to dinner:—Bad days, 6; fine days, 1. Children allowed to warm meals in gas oven, under supervision of staff.

ARRANGEMENTS MADE FOR THE SUPERVISION OF CHILDREN DURING THE MEALS.—Girls stay in female teachers' room and boys in male teachers' room. Teachers are voluntarily responsible for supervision. Two male and two female members of staff stay to dinner every day.

ARRANGEMENTS MADE FOR THE SERVICE OF THE MEALS.—Little provision except on school desks. Teachers also have meals on desks—no staff room in school.

Infants' Department.—No children stay to meals.

It is impracticable to conduct the routine medical inspections at this school. They are done at the Primitive Methodist schoolroom adjoining.

FIELD LANE INFANTS' SCHOOL.

GENERAL SURROUNDINGS.—Congested area. Free air space round school. Two approaches over unpaved ground.

VENTILATION.—Satisfactory, excepting that portion of large schoolroom occupied by Class 1, where hinged windows are too high. Hoppers provided with side cheeks, the base of which should be situate not more than 6ft. above the floor level, should be installed.

LIGHTING.—Satisfactory.

WARMING.—Satisfactory.

SANITARY CONVENIENCES are insufficient in number according to the Board of Education Regulations, 1914, and flushing arrangements inadequate. The glazed bricks comprising the urinal stalls require re-pointing.

WATER SUPPLY FOR WASHING AND DRINKING PURPOSES.—There is a drinking fountain which permits the children to put their lips on to a brass nipple. This is dangerous to their

health and liable to be the cause of transmission of infectious diseases. This drinking fountain has previously been adversely reported. Fortunately the press tap is too stiff for the children to operate. There are three metal drinking mugs which should be abolished.

CLEANLINESS OF SCHOOLROOMS AND CLOAKROOMS.—The cloakroom is small for its purpose. The scholars' garments overhang one another. The pegs should be so arranged as to prevent this.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR DRYING CHILDREN'S CLOTHES AND BOOTS.—Hot water pipes in cloakroom. Open fire in class-rooms.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE WARMING UP OF MEALS BROUGHT TO SCHOOL BY THE CHILDREN.—No children stay to meals.

ARRANGEMENTS MADE FOR THE SUPERVISION OF CHILDREN DURING MEALS.—None.

ARRANGEMENTS MADE FOR THE SERVICE OF THE MEALS.—None.

GENERAL OBERVATIONS.—Most of the fall-pipes are directly connected to the drains and in some cases are choked and defective. They should be disconected over gully traps.

There is an excellent playground with good surface.

The school was generally clean, notwithstanding the bad approach, which is over muddy unpaved surfaces on both sides.

Medical Inspections have to be conducted in a class-room. There is a small room for teachers, but this is not suitable for medical inspection.

BROWNHILL C. OF E.

GENERAL SURROUNDINGS.—Mostly open pasture land.

VENTILATION.—Sufficient in quantity, but type unsuitable. The swing windows should be converted to glazed hoppers, and provided with side cheeks, the base of which should be situate not more than 6ft. above the floor level. The existing hopper in Room 3 should be reconstructed to conform with the others recommended.

LIGHTING.—The blackboard in Room No. 2 should be affixed, if possible, to the sliding partition, and, if not, another blackboard substituted for that purpose. The desks to be rearranged in order to permit all light striking over the left shoulders of the scholars.

WARMING.—This appears sufficient, but as the stove is situate in a vault below the floor in the Infants' Department sulphurous fumes obtain entrance to the Infants' School. Teachers and scholars complain of dryness of the throat, with occasional nausea. There is also a possibility of Carbon Monoxide being generated, which might result in very serious or even fatal consequences to any human being inhaling this gas. There is danger to the caretaker from the same cause if the heating of the vault remains unventilated as at present.

EQUIPMENT.—The desks are obsolete, which was mentioned in the Annual Report of the School Medical Officer for 1910.

SANITARY CONVENIENCES.—Number does not comply with the Board of Education Regulations, 1914. Flushing apparatus and cisterns need overhauling and some repairs.

URINALS are not separate from the W.C.'s and do not comply with the Board of Education Regulations, 1914. No flushing arrangements. Walls not of impervious surface.

Fall-pipes to outbuildings dilapidated and perished. Large ashpit should be replaced by covered metal ashbins.

GIRLS' PLAYGROUND.—Uneven surface crossed by channels. Partly unpaved, partly paved, but in bad condition.

BOYS' PLAYGROUND.—Needs paving. Very muddy in wet weather.

Paving of playgrounds was recommended in the Annual Report for 1910 of the S.M.O.

LAVATORIES.—Six basins, all untrapped. Each should be separately trapped.

WATER SUPPLY FOR WASHING AND DRINKING PURPOSES.—Two metal cups are provided, which it was stated the scholars will not use. An earthenware pot is provided by the caretaker for that purpose. Modern sanitary drinking fountains should be installed.

CLEANLINESS OF SCHOOLROOMS AND CLOAKROOMS.—Floors fairly clean, but stated only to be washed twice yearly Pegs in cloakrooms too close together, allowing garments to overhang each other.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR DRYING CHILDREN'S CLOTHES AND BOOTS.—Hot water pipes in cloakroom.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE WARMING UP OF MEALS BROUGHT TO SCHOOL BY THE CHILDREN.—Food is warmed by the caretaker's wife, who lives near. A charge of ½d. is made per child for food warmed, and ½d. per mug for hot water, milk or tea (sugar and tea supplied by child).

ARRANGEMENTS MADE FOR THE SUPERVISION OF CHILDREN DURING MEALS.—No direct supervision. Two teachers who occasionally remain for dinner are in another classroom but not responsible for children during dinner hour.

ARRANGEMENTS MADE FOR THE SERVICE OF THE MEALS.—Served in classroom, desks used as tables, with paper for covering. Utensils for food supplied by the children.

The Infants' School is overcrowded, there being seating accommodation for 48, with 70 children actually on the roll.

The routine medical inspections are conducted in a classroom, parents waiting in an adjoining classroom. A room which could be used by teachers and at other times for medical inspection is desirable.

GREGORY STREET MIXED AND INFANTS'.

GENERAL SURROUNDINGS.—Fairly open and elevated site.

VENTILATION.—Satisfactory.

LIGHTING.—Satisfactory

WARMING.—Satisfactory.

EQUIPMENT.—Satisfactory.

SANITARY CONVENIENCES.—Insufficient in number according to the Board of Education Regulations, 1914. There are four W.C.'s, automatically flushed, for Boys' and Infants'. The brickwork of the structure needs repairing, re-pointing, etc. One seat loose.

Girls' Department.—There is a similar range of W.C.'s, also one seat loose. There are no special W.C.'s provided for Infants. This should be remedied as soon as possible, as the Boys' W.C.'s are totally unsuitable for use by Infants.

URINALS.—There is a five-stalled stone slab urinal with no automatic flushing arrangements. Rain water fall-pipes are directly connected to the drains; these should be made to discharge over gully traps.

There are two large ashpits which should be abolished, and a requisite number of galvanised iron dust-bins provided in lieu thereof.

LAVATORIES.—There are eight lavatory basins, each of which should be separately trapped. They discharge into a common waste-pipe, which is trapped just before it passes through the wall to discharge outside.

WATER SUPPLY FOR WASHING AND DRINKING PURPOSES.—Tap over each basin. Good supply of water. No drinking fountain, metal cups being used. There is risk of the transmission of infectious disease thereby.

CLEANLINESS OF SCHOOLROOMS AND CLOAKROOMS.—Cloakroom for Mixed Department requires re-arranging. Cloakroom for Infants' Department is too small, and also requires re-arranging.

Having regard to the fact that floors are only washed twice or three times during the year they were in a fairly clean condition. Complaint was made that they were often very dirty, owing to the building being used for whist drives, etc.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR DRYING CHILDREN'S CLOTHES AND BOOTS.—

Mixed Department.—Radiators in cloakroom, fire in teachers' room.

Infants' Department.—Radiators in cloakroom.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE WARMING UP OF MEALS BROUGHT TO SCHOOL BY THE CHILDREN.—

Mixed Department.—Gas oven. Hot milk provided at lunch time at 1d. per head.

Infants' Department.—Use of gas oven in Upper Department.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE SUPERVISION OF CHILDREN DURING MEALS.—

Mixed Department —Caretaker provides accommodation in own home.

Infants' Department —Same as Mixed Department

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE SERVICE OF MEALS.—

Mixed Department.—Caretaker provides meals when necessary.

Infants' Department.—Same as Mixed Department.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.—At this school may be seen the best example in Batley of ventilation by means of hopper windows. It is not thoroughly modern, neither is the type of hopper the best, but, generally speaking, by means of the intelligent use of what is provided, natural ventilation can be obtained to a degree considerably above the standard reached in other Batley schools.

Medical inspection is performed in the teachers' room, small but useful.

MILL LANE MIXED AND INFANTS' SCHOOL.

GENERAL SURROUNDINGS.—Site on hill side. Fairly open.

VENTILATION.—Generally adequate. In the Infants' Department the majority of hoppers were closed. The atmosphere of the room in the angle formed by Bromley Street and Mill Lane was foul, all windows and ventilators being closed. Considerable improvement could be made if the means of ventilation into and from the corridor of the Infants' Department were more extensively used. In the Mixed Department ventilation could be improved by the insertion of modern hoppers of approved type with bases not more than 6ft. above the floor level.

LIGHTING.—Generally sufficient, but dark in Woodwork and Cookery Room.

WARMING.—Satisfactory.

EQUIPMENT.—In Rooms F. and E., Mixed Department, desks are obsolete.

SANITARY CONVENIENCES.—Insufficient in number for Girls according to the Board of Education Regulations, 1914. All W.C.'s inadequately flushed owing to defective flushing tanks Two broken seats in Girls' W.C.'s. In the Infants' Department there is a W.C. opening directly out of Babies' Room. This opening should be made up and other access provided This could be obtained from the corridor by way of present store-room.

URINALS.—There are two urinals provided for Boys and Infants, each slate backed with a flushing pipe, but not automatically flushed.

LAVATORIES.—Girls' and Infants' Departments.—There are eight basins discharging into untrapped waste pipes. Five of the taps over these basins were out of order. Six lavatory basins for boys also discharge into untrapped waste pipes.

WATER SUPPLY FOR WASHING AND DRINKING PURPOSES.—Good supply of water. In both departments at this school the drinking fountains were out of order, and are of a dangerous type, having regard to the possibility of transmitting infectious diseases

CLEANLINESS OF SCHOOLROOMS AND CLOAKROOMS. —The cloakrooms at this school are better than any others in Batley, being of modern type. They could be improved if arrangements were made to prevent one scholar's clothing overhanging that of another, and the tubing connected to the hot water radiators as recommended by the S.M.C. for all cloakrooms, where possible, in 1915.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR DRYING CHILDREN'S CLOTHES AND BOOTS.—Hot water pipes in cloak-room. Open fire in Infants' Room. Clothing can be sent to caretaker in basement.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE WARMING UP OF MEALS BROUGHT TO SCHOOL BY THE CHILDREN.—Very occasionally one or two stay. Nothing regular arranged. Dinners can be warmed in cookery room. Girls in cookery room make a dinner and may stay on payment of 4d. each.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE SUPERVISION OF CHILDREN DURING MEALS.—None arranged. Several teachers stay.

ARRANGEMENTS MADE FOR THE SERVICE OF MEALS. --Desks used as tables.

Medical Inspection is performed here under fairly good conditions, the teacher's room being used.

HANGING HEATON MIXED AND INFANTS' SCHOOL.

GENERAL SURROUNDINGS.—School situate at the top of hill. Open and elevated.

VENTILATION.—All hoppers are fixed too high. Hoppers provided with side cheeks, the base of which should be not more than 6ft. above the floor level, should be installed.

LIGHTING.—Generally good. Opaque glass should be replaced by transparent in order to admit maximum amount of light.

WARMING.—Sufficient. There is no ventilation provided to the vault containing the heating apparatus, neither is there external access. At the head of the stairs leading to the boiler chamber is a window, a portion of which may be opened, but at the time of inspection was closed and is totally inadequate in any case.

EQUIPMENT.—There are some obsolete desks still in use at this school which should be replaced by those of modern type.

SANITARY CONVENIENCES.--These are insufficient in number according to the Board of Education Regulations, 1914. There are three W.C.'s for boys, all with separate flushing cisterns. One broken seat. Girls' and Infants' Department—There are three W.C.'s with separate flushing cisterns. One broken seat.

Boys' Urinal is very unsatisfactory, being low, covered by a roof. No flushing arrangements and in very foul condition generally.

Infants' Urinal is better, being situate in the open, but here again no flushing arrangements have been provided. There are no eaves-gutters and rain water fall-pipes provided to the out offices. Several drain inlets are choked, and there is a defective ventilating pipe to the drains.

LAVATORIES.—Lavatory basins are insufficient in number according to the Board of Education Regulations, 1914. There

are two provided for the boys and three for the girls and infants. These are of very old type, cased in wood, with no provision made for access, etc. The waste pipes are untrapped. They should be taken out and replaced by modern lavatory basins, with separately trapped waste pipes discharging over trapped gullies.

WATER SUPPLY FOR WASHING AND DRINKING PURPOSES.—There is a tap fixed over each basin. The supply of water is poor. There is no drinking fountain. A metal mug is used by the girls and another by the boys. This may cause infectious disease to be spread, particularly diphtheria.

CLEANLINESS OF SCHOOLROOMS and CLOAKROOMS.—Boys' Cloakroom consists of a corridor called an outer cloakroom and another room described as an inner cloakroom. There is a similar arrangement for the girls and infants. Re-arrangement is necessary to prevent children's garments overhanging each other. There is a closed fireplace in the inner cloakroom for boys, which should be opened to allow the chimney to act as an outlet ventilator.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR DRYING CHILDREN'S CLOTHES AND BOOTS.—Hot water pipes in cloakroom. Open fire in very bad weather. Garments can be sent into basement and dried round stove.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE WARMING UP OF MEALS BROUGHT TO SCHOOL BY CHILDREN.—Two stay regularly, and whatever they bring is cooked by teacher. Others stay occasionally. All meals are warmed in large gas stove.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE SUPERVISION OF CHILDREN DURING MEALS.—Most teachers stay to dinner.

ARRANGEMENTS MADE FOR THE SERVICE OF MEALS.—Desks are used as tables.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.—There is a portion of the Girls' playground which is asphalted but in bad repair. The remaining playgrounds are unpaved. There are flagged footpaths leading to the conveniences. In wet weather the playgrounds are very muddy. There is no teachers' room.

An escape of gas was very noticeable in the Boys' corridor known as the outer cloakroom, which appeared to arise from the vicinity of the gas meter situate at the head of the stairs. The Head Master stated he had given instructions to remedy the gas escape.

The floors in the schoolrooms and classrooms were in dirty condition, probably owing to the unpaved playground and the fact that they are only washed twice or three times during the year.

At this school medical inspection has to be performed in a classroom emptied for the purpose, no other accommodation being available.

CARLINGHOW SCHOOL.

GENERAL SURROUNDINGS.—Low lying and adjacent to factories and houses. No paved thoroughfare to school in any direction, which is a cause of the unusual amount of dirt being carried into the building.

VENTILATION.—Generally sufficient, but hoppers too high. Hoppers provided with side cheeks, the base of which should be situate not more than 6ft. above the floor level, should be installed Several swing windows are quite unsuitable. During recent years some casement windows have been inserted, which improve the conditions previously existing, although casement windows in general are unsuitable for schools. Tobin's Tubes are inserted in the walls of the building, but at the date of inspection in the Girls' Department all were closed with the exception of those in Standard 5. In some instances pictures were hanging in front of the Tubes, preventing them being used. It was stated this had been the arrangement for a considerable period before the new mistress took up duty.

LIGHTING.—Generally sufficient. In Classroom B (Boys' Department) the desks should be reversed, and the fixed blackboard moved to the opposite wall, in order to permit light coming over the scholars' left shoulders.

WARMING.—Generally sufficient. In Room A (Infants' Department) and Room C and Standard 5 (Girls' Department) the teachers complain strongly of suphurous fumes, with occasional

nausea and giddiness. These fumes arise from the boiler house, which is below the floor of Room A in the Infants' Department. A similar complaint was made respecting Rooms A and C abovementioned in the Annual Report of the School Medical Officer for 1910. There is possible danger of poisoning through the inhalation of Carbon Monoxide The boiler house is much below ground level, with no ventilation. Permanent through ventilation should be provided. Some time ago the existing means of partial ventilation was boarded up, thereby making conditions more dangerous.

EQUIPMENT.—There are some old type desks in use, though some are more modern than others.

SANITARY CONVENIENCES.—The number does not comply with the Board of Education Regulations, 1914, in the Infants' and Girls' Department. Water was standing on the floor in the W.C. used by Infants, owing to the surface gradient being low at this point. There is also a loose W.C. seat. In this Department an iron pipe is corroding and requires painting. The conveniences are not flushed sufficiently in the Boys' Department and some were very foul. A separate flushing cistern should be provided for each W.C. The flushing tank to the W.C.'s is in a very dangerous condition, and would appear to be ready for falling at any moment, the iron supports having rusted away. This was reported immediately to the Secretary for fear of accident.

URINALS are unsuitable, being of glazed bricks with numerous joints. Surface should be smooth and impervious. The flushing apparatus is totally inadequate and not mechanical in action. The ironwork of the cistern to the urinal for infants is perishing and leaking. The gully trap is choked. Boys' urinal is badly in need of cleansing, there being considerable deposit on the brickwork giving off a strong ammoniacal smell. There are choked drain inlets in the playground. Some fallpipes are connected directly to the drains, and should be disconnected over gully traps.

LAVATORIES.—In all Departments modern lavatory basins have been installed, but are not sufficient in number, according to the Board of Education Regulations, 1914.

WATER SUPPLY FOR WASHING AND DRINKING PURPOSES.—In the Infants' Department there is a drinking fountain which was not in use at the date of inspection The type is bad. In the Girls' Department there is a metal cup which should be abolished. In the Boys' Department conditions are similar.

CLEANLINESS OF SCHOOLROOMS AND CLOAKROOMS.—The floors are dirty, which could hardly be otherwise, having regard to the position of the school and the approach over unpaved streets. The caretaker states he washes the floors twice yearly—Christmas and Midsummer.

All cloakrooms are inadequate, and need modernising, particularly with respect to space and the prevention of one scholar's clothing overhanging that of another.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR DRYING CHILDREN'S CLOTHES AND BOOTS.—

Girls' Department.—Hot water pipes used in cloak-room.

Boys' Department.—Hot water pipes used in cloak-room, also heating apparatus in basement if necessary.

Infants' Department.—Hot water pipes used in cloakroom.

ARRANGEMENTS MADE FOR THE WARMING UP OF MEALS BROUGHT TO SCHOOL BY THE CHILDREN.—

Girls' Department.—Three stay for dinner. Small gas ring used for heating water. No food warmed up.

Boys' Department.—None stay to dinner. One small gas ring is available for heating water.

Infants' Department.—None stay to dinner. Glaxo is provided at a charge of ½d. per mug. A gas stove is used for heating water.

ARRANGEMENTS MADE FOR THE SUPERVISION OF CHILDREN DURING MEALS.—

Girls' Department.—Voluntary supervision by a teacher who remains for dinner, using same room as the scholars.

Boys' Department—None. If any children stay, two members of the teaching staff, who have dinner in school, would undertake supervision, but this would be quite voluntary.

Infants' Department.—Glaxo is prepared by a teacher and served during the recreation time.

ARRANGEMENTS MADE FOR THE SERVICE OF THE MEALS.—

Girls' Department.—Meals are partaken in a classroom, desks used as tables, paper serviette in place of tablecloth, cups and plates used from the school equipment.

Boys' Department.—There are no utensils for food, no teachers' room, nor any convenience for having food.

Infants' Department.—Children bring their own mugs when possible; a few have them supplied from the school equipment. Small tables covered with white oilcloth are used in one of the class-rooms.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.—The School is overcrowded, a class of 28 girls being located permanently at St. John's Church Sunday School near by.

Teachers' Room.—Room suitable for use by teachers and for medical inspection purposes is desirable. A fire escape to the Girls' Department is recommended.

STRUCTURAL ALTERATIONS DURING 1925.

The Director of Education has furnished the following information respecting structural alterations at Batley schools during 1925:—

BATLEY C.E. SCHOOL.—The Managers have made improvements in water service to the outside offices.

CARLINGHOW.—Electric lighting has been provided in the Boys' and Girls' Departments and a few casement windows have been introduced.

FIELD LANE.—A few casement windows have been introduced.

HEALEY.—Crush barriers have been provided for the safety of the children on account of increased road traffic.

PARK ROAD.—Electric lighting has been provided in the Boys' and Girls' Departments, and additional radiators fixed in the Boys' Department.

PURLWELL.—A large area of flooring has been replaced in the Senior Mixed Department, and a communicating door provided between the two sections of this Department.

Additional wall cupboards have been provided.

WARWICK ROAD.—Electric lighting has been provided in the Boys' and Girls' Departments. The windows in the Babies' Room have been lowered, and a casement door provided to open out upon a specially concreted area in the school garden. A few additional casement windows have been introduced.

GREGORY STREET.—A skylight window has been provided.

4. Medical Inspection.

(a) Age groups inspected during 1925, were (1) all those newly admitted, (2) all who were between the ages of seven and eight on the first day of the calendar year, (3) all those who had attained the age of twelve on the first day of the calendar year. The statistical particulars are shewn in Table I. at the end of the Report.

(b) The Board's Schedule of Medical Inspection has been followed in every instance.

Findings of Medical Inspection

SUMMARY OF CONDITIONS FOUND AT ROUTINE EXAMINATIONS,

EXCLUDING DEFECTIVE TEETH, 1925.

Free from classified defects.			Found suffering from one or more classified defects.		
Averages	1908—12	40.2%	Averages	1908—12	59.7%
,,	1913—17	40.8%	,,	1913—17	59.0%
,,	1918—22	44.8%	,,	1918—22	55.1%
1923	... ...	40.1%	1923	... ...	59.9%
1924	... ...	40.2%	1924	... ...	59.8%
1925	... ...	48.55%	1925	... ...	51.45%

If verminous conditions are deducted the figures are:—

Free from classified defects.			Found suffering from one or more classified defects.		
Averages	1908—12	77.6%	Averages	1908—12	22.3%
,,	1913—17	54.3%	,,	1913—17	45.2%
,,	1918—22	51.5%	,,	1918—22	48.3%
1923	... ...	43.0%	1923	... ...	56.9%
1924	... ...	43.9%	1924	... ...	56.1%
1925	... ...	51.8%	1925	... ...	48.2%

PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN FOUND WITH DEFECTS AT ROUTINE EXAMINATIONS, EXCLUDING DEFECTIVE TEETH, 1925.

SCHOOL	INFANTS.	GIRLS.	BOYS.
Parish Church	50.0	58.8	52.5
Brownhill	36.8	71.4	75.0
Carlinghow	43.3	60.4	48.3
Field Lane	34.2	...	...
Healey	40.7	59.5	56.5
Park Road	25.0	46.1	61.1
Purlwell	46.5	54.5	49.2
St. Mary's	45.1	72.2	52.3
Staincliffe	36.1	54.2	48.6
Warwick Road	35.6	59.6	61.1
Gregory Street	43.3	57.1	40.0
Hanging Heaton	46.6	50.0	46.8
Mill Lane	32.2	60.0	56.5

It must not be taken that all the above are major defects. Many are, but the majority are minor in character. If left untreated, minor defects easily become major, hence the great importance of their cure or amelioration.

(a) UNCLEANLINESS.—During the year 8,405 surprise examinations of scholars were made by the School Nurses in the Infants' and Girls' Schools. The result was 908 scholars, or 10.8 per cent. found to be verminous. These figures are based upon the number of examinations throughout the year, and may be taken as an all-round average. A table follows giving the number of individual scholars, which is calculated on a different basis, and shews the actual conditions existing in each school. It is inserted with the object of promoting a rivalry amongst the scholars, and providing a motive for competition as to which school is first able to have a clean record.

Whilst there is a considerable improvement, it should not be possible to say that more than ten per cent. of the girls and infants in the elementary schools of any town in this country are in a verminous condition We boast about the Empire we have the good fortune to be citizens of, and much is heard about the standard of life to-day compared with the past. Is it too much to expect that children should be clean and free from these disgusting parasites? The Egyptians were punished by a plague of lice. To-day many British parents still neglect, and often refuse, to cleanse either themselves or their children from lice. Batley is no exception, although there are other places which are worse. According to the Annual Report of the Chief Medical Officer of the Board of Education for 1924, the percentage of verminous scholars in the London schools during that year was 16.1. In Batley advice is distributed continuously by the School Nurses verbally and by printed cards. Mothers have been urged at home for many years to cleanse their children. It should not be enough to say that all is well, because Batley is better than London. One encouragement is that there is an increasing sense of shame amongst scholars and their parents where these conditions exist.

During the year 118 scholars were excluded from school until cleansed. There were no prosecutions, which is an improvement upon recent years.

Once again it is a pleasure to place upon record the willing assistance rendered by Inspector Lawlor of the N.S.P.C.C. His aid is invaluable. Parents who will not respond to the entreaties of the School Nurses quickly act after a visit has been paid to their homes by Inspector Lawlor.

VERMINOUS CONDITIONS AMONGST GIRLS AND INFANTS.

SCHOOL.	Individual Scholars found verminous during 1925.	Scholars on Roll, Dec. 31st, 1925.	Per cent. found Verminous.
Carlinghow Girls'	44	178	24.72
Carlinghow Infants'	7	230	3.04
St. Mary's Girls'	95	233	40.8
St. Mary's Infants'	13	160	8.12
Brownhill Girls'	11	49	22.45
Brownhill Infants'	3	66	4.54
Warwick Road Girls'	44	185	23.8
Warwick Road Infants'	31	224	13.84
Field Lane Infants'	15	145	10.34
Mill Lane Girls'	21	107	19.62
Mill Lane Infants'	8	103	7.76
Hanging Heaton Girls'	1	51	1.96
Hanging Heaton Infants'	3	55	5.45
Park Road Girls'	39	181	21.55
Park Road Infants'	9	198	4.54
Gregory Street Girls'	15	90	16.66
Gregory Street Infants'	4	102	3.92
Staincliffe Girls'	6	89	6.74
Staincliffe Infants'	2	110	1.82
Purlwell Girls'	28	196	14.3
Purlwell Infants'	33	244	13.52
Healey Girls'	28	107	26.17
Healey Infants'	17	154	11.04
Parish Church Girls'	32	144	22.22
Parish Church Infants'	4	151	2.65
Totals	513	3,552	14.4

(b)MINOR AILMENTS.—Impetigo, blepharitis, otorrhoea, and similar conditions are treated at the School Clinic. No final arrangement for the X-ray treatment of ringworm has been made, scholars so affected being treated at the Clinic by the application of drugs or attended by general practitioners in the town. The

charge of 1/- per year, the first fortnight being free, resulted in four shillings being collected in 1925, against seven shillings in 1924, which would appear not worth while, when people's time in collecting and giving receipts is considered.

(c) TONSILS AND ADENOIDS.—A new scheme for the treatment of enlarged tonsils and adenoids, sanctioned by the Board in December, 1924, came into operation at the commencement of the year 1925. It is described on pages 54 and 55 of the Annual Report for 1924.

During 1925 the School Medical Officer referred 58 cases for treatment at the hospital. The total number of children of school age residing in the Borough of Batley operated upon at the hospital for these conditions was 109, one guinea per case being payable by the Education Committee to the Hospital for such treatment. There is considerable disinclination upon the part of many parents to obtain or permit treatment of these defects. Enlarged tonsils are a cause of chronic ill-health, prevent scholars obtaining the benefit which should be derived from school attendance, and are intimately connected with acute rheumatism, heart disease, diphtheria, tuberculosis and other disabling if not fatal sequelæ. The child with adenoids cannot enjoy life as he should do, is generally backward and unhealthy. It is remarkable how immediate improvement follows surgical treatment.

(d) TUBERCULOSIS.—At the routine examinations 3 definite and 12 suspected pulmonary cases, together with 4 non-pulmonary cases, were seen and referred for treatment. Many of the enlarged glands seen in school children are tubercular, and it should not be overlooked that the cause is generally infected cows' milk. The West Riding County Council is the authority for the treatment of tuberculosis in this area. Reference may be made to further remarks on this subject in the Report of the Medical Officer of Health for Batley for 1925 and to pages 10 and 11 of the similar report for 1924. The following, so far as can be ascertained, are the particulars respecting notification and treatment of school children in Batley during recent years :—

NOTIFICATIONS AND TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS AMONGST SCHOLARS.

	1925.		1924.		1923.		1922.		1921.		1920.		1919.	
	Pul.	Non. Pul	Pul	Non Pul.	Pul.	Non Pul.	Pul.	Non. Pul.	Pul.	Non. Pul.	Pul.	Non. Pul.	Pul.	Non. Pul.
Notified by general practioners...	3	5	5	1	10	2	2	4	4	2	8	3	10	3
Notified by Tuberculosis Officer...	13	3	21	3	7	..	1	3	14	9	7	2	13	6
Notified by School Medical Officer	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Information obtained from list periodically submitted by W.R. County Council — Not notified in accordance with P.H. (Tub) Regs. 1912.	..	..	17	2	6	1	6	..	.	..	..	..	..	..
Information obtained from School Attendance Officers or other-	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

	1925.	1924.	1923.
(1) Received treatment from general practitioner at home	2	1	2
*(2) Received treatment at Tuberculosis Dispensary	27	49	26
*(3) Sent from Tuberculosis Dispensary to Sanatorium	5	11	14
(4) No record of any treatment	Nil	Nil.	1
(5) Received treatment in hospital	1	Nil.	Nil.

* 3 are also contained in 2.

(e) SKIN DISEASE.—Thirty-two cases, mostly impetigo, were discovered at routine examinations, and others were sent up to the School Clinic by teachers or school nurses. Some came to the Clinic directly, without reference. The numbers treated are shewn in the tables. The procedure is for scholars to be referred to their own doctors in the first instance should such be feasible. As a general rule these cases would be found to obtain no treatment unless they attended the School Clinic.

(f) EXTERNAL EYE DISEASE.—Fourteen children were seen at routine examinations to be afflicted with blepharitis, and one with conjunctivitis. All were referred for treatment.

(g) VISION.—Notwithstanding that every facility is provided by the Education Committee for the treatment of all errors of refraction in the case of scholars in the elementary schools no small difficulty arises in getting parents to accept treatment. They have nothing to pay other than the cost of spectacles where prescribed, which amounts to perhaps four or five shillings on the average, unless they desire gold frames, which is often the case. The fact that the lenses are the important part of the spectacles and that ordinary steel frames are quite sufficient and suitable for scholars or others is generally overlooked. If parents are unable to pay the cost of an ordinary pair of spectacles, which is unusual, they are supplied by the Committee free of charge after proper enquiry has been made.

Last year several reasons were given which appeared to be the cause of this difficulty, and it would seem appropriate to quote them again. They are:—(1) ignorance on the part of parents, (2) refusal of children to wear spectacles, and lack of proper control of their children by parents, (3) the idea that it detracts from personal appearance, (4) the impression, rightly or wrongly, that the wearing of spectacles prevents employment being obtained.

During the year the parents of 33 scholars were threatened by the Committee with prosecution on account of neglect or refusal to provide spectacles for their children, after such had been prescribed by Dr. Herley, the Ophthalmic Surgeon. This figure was 84 in 1924 and 60 in 1923. On January 26th, 1925, a case of this nature was heard before the Batley magistrates, when the parent was fined £1, together with £2 2s. 0d. costs.

It seems incredible that at the present day there are parents who have to be told by a public authority that extreme measures will be taken against them unless they do something, if necessary at no cost, to protect the eyesight of their own children. Apart from motives of humanity it is likely to cause financial loss to parents if their children cannot obtain suitable employment on leaving school owing to defective sight.

Dr. Herley's services during the year, as previously, have been of much benefit to scholars. His report on his work follows:—

54, Bradford Road, Dewsbury,
30th December, 1925.

To the School Medical Officer, Batley.

Dear Sir,—During the year 1925 I examined the eyes of 219 school children and prescribed spectacles in 214 cases:—

Hypermetropia 69, Myopia 33, Simple Myopic Astigmatism 3, Compound Myopic Astigmatism 12, Simple Hypermetropic Astigmatism 14, Compound Hypermetropic Astigmatism 72, Mixed Astigmatism 11.

At subsequent examinations the glasses prescribed were found to be satisfactory.

Anisometropia was present in three cases, and six children had corneal scars; there were fifty-five cases of convergent squint, three children were suffering from Congenital Nystagmus, and there was one case of Congenital Cataract. Retinal changes were found in three cases, and two children received treatment for Keratitis. Two children had Coloboma of the Iris and Choroid, and one girl underwent an operation for removal of the Lachrymal Sac with satisfactory result.

I wish to thank the members of your staff for helping me during the year.

Yours faithfully,

RANDAL HERLEY.

(h) EAR DISEASE AND HEARING.—As is usual, Scarlet Fever, Measles, or one of the other acute infectious diseases was responsible for the cases detected. It is impressed upon parents both verbally and by printed cards that deafness and discharges from the ears are serious conditions which should never be neglected. All cases are referred either to their own doctor, or to hospital, and are invited to attend the school clinic for necessary dressings and attention.

(i) DENTAL DEFECTS.—A whole time School Dentist is employed by the Batley and Spenborough Education Committee. Three days per week, with alternate Saturdays, are spent at Batley, and two days per week with alternate Saturdays at Spenborough. There are two sessions each of three hours daily, 9 to 12 and 2 to 5, Saturdays 9 to 12.

The first whole-time dental surgeon (Mr. W. Adderley) was appointed jointly by the Batley and Spenborough Education Committees to commence duty on February 1st, 1924. Three days consisting of six sessions of three hours each were to be spent at Batley and two at Spenborough each week, with alternate Saturday mornings at Batley and Spenborough. Dental work had previously been done in Batley by a part-time dental surgeon (Mr. Gray) in two sessions of three hours' each per week. Mr. Adderley resigned his position at Batley in October and his place was filled by the appointment for both areas, on the same conditions, of Mr. Hyslop, who commenced work on January 5th, 1925. The figures in the following tables are for ten months in 1920 and nine months in 1924, otherwise the periods are twelve months. The number of broken appointments results in much loss of time to both dentist and school nurse.

Considerable expense and wasted time is also incurred on the clerical side, as one clerk is occupied for two whole days each week on dental work alone, much of which is nullified by broken appointments.

Propaganda is being done in the schools by means of a short talk given by the dentist to parents at each inspection, and also occasionally as an adjunct to lantern lectures at the schools. The charge of 6d. per attendance is a deterrent to some parents, and it seems impossible to eradicate the idea that visiting the dentist is synonymous with extracting teeth, which is quite a wrong idea.

* Dental Treatment at Clinic.

	Years.					
	1925.	1924.	1923.	1922.	1921.	1920.
Number of hours taken over treatment ..	645	450	212	183	—	—
Appointments made	3046	1670	726	859	846	660
Appointments broken	469	171	41	62	61	32
New patients attended	701	869	268	340	295	—
Former patients attended	675	612	270	299	327	—
Patients from former years attended ...	1201	277	117	158	163	—
No. of amalgam fillings—Temporary ...	61	25	8	10	19	—
Permanent	953	1028	469	594	593	334
No. of compound fillings—Temporary ...	9	2	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	—
Permanent ...	371	93	28	8	38	—
No. of cement fillings—Temporary	44	38	Nil.	1	Nil.	—
Permanent ...	226	67	83	4	13	14
No. of root fillings—Temporary	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	—
Permanent ...	62	20	11	1	Nil.	—
No. of teeth actually filled	1664	1155	511	590	590	532
No. of extractions—Temporary	2577	1358	404	329	264	—
Permanent	52	20	11	1	Nil.	92
No. of local anaesthetics	1488	1763	240	213	166	—
No. of Ag. NO_3 dressings—Temporary ..	117	22	—	—	Nil.	—
Permanent ..	72	74	72	57	64	80
No. of devitalising dressings—Temporary	Nil.	Nil.	—	—	—	—
Permanent	35	2	6	—	—	—
No. of other dressings—Temporary	45	24	—	—	Nil.	—
Permanent ...	46	256	27	4	21	—
No. of Scalings—Temporary	2	1	—	—	—	—
Permanent	20	4	1	—	—	—
No. of Peroxide dressings	Nil.	11	—	—	—	—

* 1924 figures nine months only, 1920 figures ten months.

DENTAL INSPECTION AT SCHOOLS, 1925.

SCHOOL.	CHILDREN EXAMINED. Age Groups.								Referr'd for Treatment.	Per Cent Referred for Treatment.	Actually Treated	Per Cent Actually Treated on Total Referred
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Total				
Park Road	..	56	37	39	62	62	..	256	229	89.4	111	48.4
Purlwell	..	50	47	47	64	45	..	253	234	92.5	157	67.1
Field Lane	..	33	23	3	..	..	..	59	53	89 8	26	39.6
Brownhill	..	16	16	22	19	12	..	85	79	92.9	53	60.7
Carlinghow	..	58	57	56	52	70	..	293	254	86.7	202	79.5
Warwick Road ...	..	29	43	52	61	75	..	260	236	90.7	130	55.1
Mill Lane	..	32	29	27	27	34	..	149	127	85.2	45	35.4
Hanging Heaton	..	10	7	10	13	13	..	53	49	92.4	34	69.4
Parish Church ...	..	38	32	48	34	61	..	213	144	67.6	124	86.1
Gregory Street ..	..	15	21	17	8	18	..	79	70	88.6	35	50.0
St. Mary's	..	53	44	49	60	44	2	252	200	79.3	137	68.5
Staincliffe	..	33	27	23	37	35	..	155	131	84 5	97	74.04
Healey	..	42	32	30	46	39	..	189	154	81.5	96	62.3
Totals	..	465	415	423	483	508	2	2296	1960	84.5	1247	63.6

(j) CRIPPLING DEFECTS.—Reference may be made to the Tables which follow this report. Frequent communications are received from the Leeds General Infirmary and other sources respecting children so afflicted. Every effort is made to persuade the parents of such scholars to obtain the necessary surgical treatment. In necessitous cases it is possible to obtain assistance from voluntary local funds for the purchase of orthopædic appliances.

6. Infectious Disease.

Head Teachers reported 677 and School Attendance Officers 267 cases of infectious or contagious disease amongst scholars during the year.

The following shows the average weekly number of children, either patients or contacts, excluded from school during 1925 on account of infectious or contagious conditions:—

Scarlet Fever	2.8	Mumps	2.08
Diphtheria	0.7	Ringworm	5.08
Enteric Fever	.02	Impetigo	1.2
Measles	42.9	Contagious Ophthalmia...	Nil.
Whooping Cough	17.4	Scabies	.15
Chickenpox	6.1	Verminous Conditions ...	2.9

When a Head Teacher or Attendance Officer has reason to suspect that a scholar's absence is due to infectious or contagious disease, the Teacher or Attendance Officer puts the child's name and address upon a printed form provided for the purpose, and transmits it to the School Medical Officer. The home is visited through the agency of a School Nurse and such action taken as may be necessary after the Nurse's report has been received by the School Medical Officer.

During 1925 the number of such exclusions was 1,128, as against 822 in 1924, and 1,206 in 1923. The rules for exclusion of school children for infectious conditions are on Page 63 of the Report for 1924 of the School Medical Officer. The procedure has been fully described in previous reports, i.e., 1920.

Articles 45 (b), 53 (b) and 57 of the Code (Grant Regulations Nos. 8 and 9).

Certificates have been given under the above-mentioned Articles in connection with the following schools (the attendance having fallen below 60%) for the reasons specified:—

SCHOOL.	PERIOD.	REASON.
Field Lane Infts' ..	Fortnight ended Jan. 30th.	Several cases of Measles and principally a mild epidemic of Catarrhal colds.
do.	do. Feb. 13th.	Mild epidemic of Catarrhal Colds and several cases of Measles.
do.	do. Feb. 27th.	Several cases of Measles and principally a mild epidemic of Catarrhal Colds.
do.	Week ended March 6th.	do
do.	do. March 13th.	do
do.	do. April 9th.	do.
Purlwell Infts' ...	Fortnight ended Feb. 13th.	Mild epidemic of Catarrhal Colds.
do.	Week ended April 9th.	Several cases of Measles and principally a mild epidemic of Catarrhal Colds.
do.	do. April 24th.	do.
Mill Lane Infts' ...	Fortnight ended Feb. 27th.	Mild epidemic of Catarrhal Colds.
Warwick Rd. Infts.'	Week ended Feb. 27th.	do.
do.	do. April 9th.	Several cases of Measles and principally a mild epidemic of Catarrhal Colds.
do.	do. April 24th.	do.
Gregory St. Infts.'	do. Feb. 27th.	do.
do.	Three weeks ended March 27th.	do.
do.	Week ended March 6th.	do.
Park Rd. Infts' ...	Fortnight ended March 6th	do.
do.	do. March 20th	do.
Carlinghow Infts'..	Week ended April 3rd.	do.
do.	do. April 9th.	do.
do.	do. April 24th.	do.
Staincliffe Infts' ..	Three weeks ended May 8th	do.
do.	Fortnight ended May 22nd.	do.

7. Following Up.

The School Nurses visit all homes of scholars who are found to be suffering from defects at the routine or special examinations, the object being to obtain amelioration or cure of the condition. They made 2,574 visits to homes and 377 to schools for this purpose during 1925, apart from other visits on account of verminous or allied conditions.

There are always certain parents who neglect or refuse to obtain treatment for their children, even although such may be provided free in all necessitous cases. These parents are reported to the Committee after repeated attempts to persuade them have failed. At each of its meetings a list of such persons is considered, the result generally being that when they find prosecution is probable the child's defects are attended to and the advice offered is accepted

8. Medical Treatment.

All scholars found suffering from defects which need treatment are referred in the first instance to their own doctor If for various reasons treatment is not obtained they are then recommended to attend the School Clinic or other suitable institution. The methods employed or available are described on Pages 13 and 14 of the Report of the S.M.O. for 1921 and brought up to date in the succeeding Reports. In the present one particulars of treatment are given in Section 5, along with the findings of medical inspection.

School Clinic.

The figures for 1925 are as follow:—

	Attendances.		Individual Scholars.
Minor Ailments	1324	Minor Ailments and other	321
Dental	2577	Dental	1247
Ophthalmic	365	Ophthalmic	222
Total	4266	Total	1790

9. Open Air Education.

(a) Playground classes are taken in the open air where facilities are available, and, if possible, in an adjoining field, as at Brownhill School

(b) School journeys have been arranged and excursions made from various schools to places of interest in several parts of Yorkshire. In one case an excursion was made to the Dukeries.

(c) School Camps.—During the Midsummer Holidays a number of boys from Carlinghow School in charge of the Headmaster, Mr. Crossland, had a week's walking tour through the Yorkshire dales.

(d) Open Air Class Rooms are not yet in existence, but the tendency is in that direction. Teachers and scholars appreciate the benefit of fresh air to an increasing degree.

(e) Day Open Air Schools.—An open air school was established in Wilton Park and opened on May 1st, 1924. Full particulars are given on Pages 66 to 69 of the Annual Report of the School Medical Officer for 1924

Up to the present the band stand and shelters in the Park have been used. The Park Mansion is the place where meals are served. A new building to accommodate about sixty scholars is in course of erection, and it is expected to be available for use as an open-air school about February, 1926. The School Medical Officer has had no part in the planning of this building. The Open Air School has been closed and holidays taken according to the time-table of the others. It is hoped when the new premises come into operation that it will remain open during the whole year. Scholars are sent there primarily for medical reasons. When the school is closed and they are at home it has been found children quickly lose ground and are not in as good condition at the end of the holidays as they were at the beginning. Such should not be the case, for a large portion of the good which has been done is nullified thereby. The new arrangement would prevent it if such is practicable. The school is popular and the scholars appear to be very happy there. It is a source of regret to all when they are told their period has expired and they must return to their original school, for they delight in the open air routine and particularly look forward to the meals. Letters have been received from some scholars and parents expressing appreciation of the school and the benefits received. On the other hand a fairly large number of children have been selected for admission on account of urgent medical defects, whose parents have refused to allow them to attend. When asked the reason the reply is "We do not believe in fresh air or open air schools." Much of the success of the school is due to the efficient work of Miss Ambler, the Head Mistress.

OPEN AIR SCHOOL.

Children discharged since School was opened May, 1924 ... 34
Children discharged during 1925 24
Children discharged during 1924 10
Children admitted during 1925 26

Particulars respecting children attending Open Air School during 1925.

	Height.		*Weight.*		*Inspiration.*		*Expiration.*		*Lung Capacity.*		*Haemoglobin Content of Blood.*		*Duration of attendance.*
	Jan. or on Admis.	Dec. or on Disch.	Jan. or on Admis.	Dec. or on Disch.	Jan. or on Admis.	Dec. or on Disch.	Jan. or on Admis.	Dec. or on Disch.	Jan. or on Admis.	Dec. or on Disch.	Jan. or on Admis.	Dec. or on Disch.	Months
BOYS—	Inches.	Inches.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	C.C.	C.C.			
W.A.	50½	51½	58¾	58¾	26½	27	24½	25	1000	1500	85	90	11
C.C.	52½	53	62½	61¾	25¼	26	22½	23½	800	1300	85	90	11
G.E.	52	52½	64½	63¾	26	26	24	24	1000	1300	85	95	14
E.E.	48¼	48¾	51½	50½	24¾	25	22¾	23	900	1300	85	90	11
D.H.	49¼	51	47¾	50¼	23¾	24¼	21	22	800	1200	85	85	8†
R.H.	53¾	54	62½	58	25¼	25	24	23½	600	1400	85	90	11
F.J.	51¼	*	57¾	57	25	25½	23½	23¼	900	*	85	85	16
J.N.	46	46¼	45¾	45	24½	24	23	22	800	1200	85	90	11
S.S.	54½	55¼	71½	70¾	28	29½	26	27	1100	1500	85	90	11
H.W.	52½	52½	61½	62¼	26¾	27¼	25	26	800	1000	85	90	10
A.K.	56¼	57¼	70¾	70⅝	27	27	25½	25½	800	1600	85	85	2
A.W.	47	49	50¼	54¾	24¼	25¾	22¾	24	400	1000	85	90	14†
N.S.	49¾	50¾	58¼	57¾	26	27	24	25	800	1300	85	85	10
R.M.	44½	*	40	42⅞	22	23	20½	21¼	1100	*	85	85	9†
L.G.	53½	54½	73⅓	71⅝	27¼	27½	25½	25	1800	1600	85	85	6
J.S.	40	41¾	32⅞	34⅝	22½	22¾	22	21	1000	1000	85	90	9†
E.C.	49¼	50¼	50½	51	25¼	25¾	24	24	1000	1000	90	85	15
T.H.	46½	48¾	46⅛	49	23¾	24½	22	22½	1000	1300	80	85	8†
A.F.	50¼	51	50¾	54⅝	24¾	25¼	23¾	23½	1000	1000	85	85	8†
H.S.	45¼	45¾	51½	54	26	26¼	24¾	24¾	900	1300	85	90	4†
S.G.	46½	47	46¾	47	24¼	24¾	22¾	23	900	*	85	85	4†
T.P.	47½	47¼	43⅝	45¾	24	24¾	22¾	23	900	600	85	85	2†
T.H.	46	46	48⅝	48⅝	24	24	22¾	22¾	700	700	85	85	1†
GIRLS—													
M.B.	51½	52¼	57½	57	27	26	25½	24	1200	1300	85	95	12
M.F.	51½	52½	59	62	26	26	24¼	25	800	1300	85	95	11
M.H.	49¼	51	55½	57	25½	25¼	24	24	500	1300	85	90	15
M.I.	47¾	*	49	47¼	25	25	23½	23¼	*	1000	100	95	11
E.M.	55½	*	80¼	77¾	28¾	28¾	27½	27½	1000	1100	85	90	11
M.Sc.	48	50¼	49¼	52⅞	23½	24½	22¼	23	600	1000	85	90	15†
E.D.	49	*	56	56⅛	24¾	24½	23	23	300	1100	85	80	8
M.H.	47¼	48	48¼	46¾	25	25	23	23¼	600	800	85	95	6
L.E.	52	54½	56¼	61⅞	26½	28	25	26½	800	1000	80	90	12†
E.S.	51	*	61¼	66⅞	26	27½	24½	26	1450	*	85	90	10†
E.B.	45¾	48	55½	63¾	25	26¾	24	25¾	600	1000	85	90	9†
J.D.	51¾	*	64⅛	76½	26	28½	24	26½	1100	1300	90	95	9
A.H.	48¼	50	50¾	54½	24½	25½	22¾	23½	1000	1000	85	90	9†
M.D.	53½	54¼	63	66⅞	26½	27	25	24½	1300	1650	85	80	5
V.H.	49	50	52¼	58	25	25¾	23	24½	800	1200	85	90	8†
L.W.	63½	65½	94¼	94⅛	27½	28	26½	26	1400	1500	85	90	8†
H.C.	55¼	*	63½	72½	27	29	25	26¾	1000	*	85	95	17
N.T.	52	53	59	63¼	25½	26	23½	24¾	1000	700	90	80	4†
G.C.	45½	47	47¼	48⅜	23	23¾	22	22¼	1000	800	85	90	4†
A.W.	49½	50½	55⅜	60¼	26	26¾	24¾	24	800	1400	85	90	4†
M.Sc.	47	47½	46⅞	47¾	22½	22¾	21	21½	800	800	85	95	3†
E.A.	44½	45	45⅜	48	25	25	23	23¼	800	500	90	90	3†
J.F.	45¼	45½	41⅛	40⅞	23¾	23½	22¼	22	600	400	85	85	2†

* Child absent. † Remaining in School December 31st, 1925.

A study of the table shews that some scholars have not progressed to the extent that others have done. This is to be expected. From the medical standpoint every child, without exception, has benefited considerably through attendance at the Open Air School, and it is certain the present condition of the weaker ones is very superior to what it would have been had they not been there.

The band stand has been a success because the scholars must of necessity always be in the open air. It cannot be too often emphasised that all structurally necessary is a roof to keep off rain, and revolving screens for protecting scholars and teachers from heavy wind or fog. Considerable expenditure on buildings is unnecessary. It is, of course, desirable there be storage accommodation, teacher's retiring room, cloak room, lavatories, etc., but these are subsidiary to the main object, which is to keep scholars in the open air the whole time they are at school. There should never be glass between scholars and the sunlight, otherwise the ultra violet rays are cut off. If the children's feet are kept warm no further attention to heating is necessary. They will not be cold in body. Professor Leonard Hill's researches into heating in its relationship to the human body has revolutionised all the old ideas upon this subject. The Committee had an excellent illustration of modern methods on these lines when visiting a Derbyshire County Council school near Chesterfield recently. If the floor of the new open air school is constructed and heated in a similar manner, success will be assured. It then only remains for the maximum amount of sunlight and air to be provided for each person without the intervention of buildings or windows. The less of these the better.

(f) RESIDENTIAL OPEN AIR SCHOOLS.—The Committee does not possess any.

10. Physical Training.

Although economic conditions have not been so good as in some recent years, and trade has not yet recovered, the fact remains that conditions of life amongst the scholars to-day, speaking generally, are very superior to those of say fifteen years ago, or even more recently. The Batley scholars of to-day are physically better in every way than those of a former generation. They are better fed, better clothed and shod, although in many instances the methods of feeding are wrong. This is being improved continuously by means of advice given to parents in their

homes and at the Welfare Centres as to the true value of foods and methods of preparation, having particular regard to vitamin content. Physical exercises and games are largely responsible for the improvement in heights, weights and an all round healthier appearance of the scholars.

ACCOMMODATION IN THE HOMES OF BATLEY SCHOOL CHILDREN EXAMINED DURING 1925.

This table is not strictly accurate, as experience proves that parents do not always give truthful replies to queries respecting housing conditions:—

No. of rooms in house.	No. of persons per Tenement.												
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12 and upwards.	Total.
1		1	1	2	2	1							7
2		3	69	121	98	70	61	27	12	5	2	1	469
3		4	61	107	121	88	71	45	21	18	5	1	542
4		1	14	54	44	29	29	15	6	11	2	3	208
5 and upwards			13	39	48	35	28	31	13	6	8	3	224

Detailed arrangements for physical training were given in the Annual Report for 1920, and it is stated these are the same to-day. There is no Area Organiser of Physical Training, this being said to be undertaken by the teachers in the schools.

11. Provision of Meals.

The S.M.O. is informed by the Director of Education that 660 meals were provided during 1925 for scholars. The children are selected by the Head Teachers, and meals provided through the agency of the Education Office. Should a dietary need approval it is stated the School Medical Officer would be consulted.

HEIGHTS AND WEIGHTS, 1925.

SCHOOL.	DEPARTMENT.		Heights. 1925.	Weights. 1925.
Purlwell	Girls	12 Group	55.6 ...	78.8
	,,	9 ,,	46.2 ...	48.6
	Boys	12 ,,	55.09 ...	78.3
	,,	9 ,,	45.9 ...	48.9
	Infants	male	39.8 ...	36.7
	,,	female	40.0 ...	35.8
Warwick Road	Girls	12 Group	57.1 ...	79.5
	,,	9 ,,	45.2 ...	44.5
	Boys	12 ,,	55.06 ...	73.8
	,,	9 ,,	46.07 ...	48.8
	Infants	male	40.8 ...	37.4
	,,	female	40.4 ...	34.5
Brownhill	Girls	12 Group	52.4 ...	65.5
	,,	9 ,,	47.4 ...	48.9
	Boys	12 ,,	53.7 ...	67.9
	,,	9 ,,	48.5 ...	55.2
	Infants	male	41.4 ...	38.8
	,,	female	40.3 ...	36.6
Carlinghow	Girls	12 Group	55.5 ...	74.5
	,,	9 ,,	47.01 ...	47.2
	Boys	12 ,,	55.8 ...	78.2
	,,	9 ,,	46.8 ...	49.5
	Infants	male	40.9 ...	39.6
	,,	female	41.0 ...	38.0
St. Mary's	Girls	12 Group	52.9 ...	70.1
	,,	9 ,,	44.1 ...	43.4
	Boys	12 ,,	52.4 ...	67.9
	,,	9 ,,	45.2 ...	48.5
	Infants	male	40.4 ...	38.3
	,,	female	40.3 ...	37.2
Park Road	Girls	12 Group	55.3 ...	77.1
	,,	9 ,,	46.1 ...	45.8
	Boys	12 ,,	54.6 ...	74.8
	,,	9 ,,	45.9 ...	49.1
	Infants	male	41.1 ...	37.7
	,,	female	41.4 ...	37.7
Parish Church	Girls	12 Group	53.6 ...	72.0
	,,	9 ,,	45.5 ...	46.9
	Boys	12 ,,	54.6 ...	75.7
		9 ,,	45.7 ...	48.8
	Infants	male	40.7 ...	37.9
	,,	female	40.6 ...	37.1
Gregory Street	Girls	12 Group	56.6 ...	76.0
	,,	9 ,,	49.07 ...	52.8
	Boys	12 ,,	—— ...	——
	,,	9 ,,	47.5 ...	49.8
	Infants	male	41.6 ...	39.0
	,,	female	40.6 ...	37.4
Mill Lane	Girls	12 Group	56.0 ...	76.3
	,,	9 ,,	49.2 ...	52.06
	Boys	12 ,,	54.7 ...	77.8
	,,	9 ,,	49 6 ...	56.2
	Infants	male	41.1 ...	37.6
	,,	female	40 6 ...	38.1
Hanging Heaton	Girls	12 Group	56.2 ...	86.8
	,,	9 ,,	47.0 ...	55.0
	Boys	12 ,,	55.7 ...	82.4
	,,	9 ,,	47.2 ...	63.4
	Infants	male	41.6 ...	51.6
	,,	female	40.9 ...	43.8
Staincliffe	Girls	12 Group	55.7 ...	73.07
	,,	9 ,,	47.2 ...	50.1
	Boys	12 ,,	53.0 ...	67.3
	,,	9 ,,	49.1 ...	54.5
	Infants	male	41.1 ...	37.5
	,,	female	41.8 ...	38.2
Healey	Girls	12 Group	56.2 ...	76.5
	,,	9 ,,	49.2 ...	55.6
	Boys	12 ,,	55.7 ...	75.0
	,,	9 ,,	48.7 ...	54.5
	Infants	male	41.5 ...	39.2
	,,	female	40.0 ...	35.0
Field Lane	Infants	male	41.5 ...	37.1
	,,	female	40.9 ...	34.7

Anthropometrical Committee's Standard for England and Wales.

WEIGHT	Boys 5 Group	39.9 lbs.	Boys 9 Group	60.5 lbs.	Boys 13 Group	82.6 lbs.
	Girls 5 ,,	39.2 lbs.	Girls 9 ,,	55.5 lbs.	Girls 13 ,,	87.2 lbs.
HEIGHT	Boys 5 ,,	41.0 ins.	Boys 9 ,,	49.5 ins.	Boys 13 ,,	56.9 ins.
	Girls 5 ,,	40.5 ins.	Girls 9 ,,	48.5 ins.	Girls 13 ,,	57.7 ins.

The procedure to obtain free meals is as follows:—A Head Teacher being of opinion such is necessary, the scholar is sent with a message to the parent or guardian, who is advised to fill in a form of application, which can be obtained at the school. Investigation by a School Attendance Officer follows the receipt of the form. If the circumstances are found to be such as may be approved, arrangements are made by the Director of Education with a confectioner or at a cookery centre for meals to be provided for the scholar. The S.M.O. recently saw two children having a free meal in Warwick Road Infants' School. It had been supplied from an eating house near by and consisted of rice pudding, followed by a plate of mashed potato, with half a spoonful of mashed turnip. The meal was almost entirely carbohydrate, and therefore unsuitable. It should be an easy matter, without further expenditure to provide a proper varied diet including vitamins for such children.

3,853 free meals were provided in 1921, none in 1922 and 1923, one or two in 1924.

12. School Baths.

There are none. It would be of much benefit if simple shower baths were erected in connection with each school. In addition to their great hygienic advantage the educative side would be emphasised. It is hoped such an arrangement will be installed at the Open Air School when it is extended to accommodate 60 children Scholars at present visit the swimming baths, but only for instruction in the art, not for cleansing purposes.

13. Co-operation of Parents.

During 1925 the percentage of parents attending the routine examinations was 69.1. The majority pay attention to the advice given, and generally follow it. There is a minority who do not do so until compulsion is applied, where necessary. Occasionally, but not often, a parent arrives who volunteers the information that the child will be taken to see the family doctor (whom they are well able to pay), should such be necessary in the opinion of the parent. Further, that medical inspection is resented, as is also attendance at the particular elementary school, the reason given for the child's presence being only a matter of convenience. Once again it is emphasised the parents are well able

to pay the fees charged at an expensive school somewhere should they decide to send their child to it. When urged to do so and thereby free the ratepayers from the expense of educating this particular child, they seem surprised and leave the despised school premises with much dignity. This type of parent has become more in evidence since the war.

14. Co-operation of Teachers.

Considerable work is done by teachers in partly preparing the inspection cards beforehand. They are the only people who can provide the information required for classification. They also weigh and measure the scholars. The majority are present at the routine and non-routine inspections, their presence being welcomed, it being mutually advantageous. Teachers are able to inform the Medical Officer on particular points respecting individual scholars and in return become aware of defects detected. The assistance is also of value in following up defective scholars and obtaining medical treatment, their authority with the children being helpful to the School Nurses.

15. Co-operation of School Attendance Officers.

These officers work in close touch with the School Medical Department, and their services in notifying scholars suffering from illness or in bringing pressure to bear upon reluctant or neglectful parents are of much value The retirement on superannuation of one of them, Mr. S. Hinchcliffe, during the year was regretted in this department by all members of which he was held in much esteem.

16. Co-operation of Voluntary Bodies.

The "Boots for the Bairns' Fund," inaugurated by Alderman T. Western, J.P., when Mayor of Batley, continued its work. The fund is administered by a Committee. Distribution since 1923 has been performed in co-operation with Mrs. A. W. Western, the Teachers, Director of Education and School Attendance Officers. Previously the Public Health Department was concerned in distribution, the Health Visitors having an unique knowledge of all the children in the Borough. Articles have been given as follows:—

Year.	Pairs of Boots.	Garments.
1921	634	1608
1922	525	708
1923	80	45
1924	141	None.
1925	291	None.

The N.S.P.C.C., through their Inspector (Mr. Lawlor), has previously been mentioned.

17. Blind, Deaf, Defective and Epileptic Children.

(a) Children suffering from these defects are discovered at routine and special examinations by the School Medical Officer. A report upon each case is made to the School Management Committee. Information is also obtained about such children from Health Visitors, School Nurses, Head Teachers and School Attendance Officers. The Committee gives instructions to the Director of Education after consideration of the School Medical Officer's Report.

(b) All mentally defective children known are reported to the Committee. Should any not be in special schools they are supervised, so far as is possible, by the School Nurses.

(c) The Authority does not possess any Special Schools.

18. Nursery Schools.

There are none.

19. Secondary Schools.

The medical inspection is performed by the School Medical Inspectors of the West Riding County Council.

20. Continuation Schools.

The County Council is responsible for the medical inspection.

21. Employment of Children and Young Persons.

(1) Under the provisions of the Employment of Children Act, 1903, and Education Act, 1918, scholars, where employed out of school hours, are chiefly engaged in the distribution of papers and periodicals for newsagents, and in other ways as messengers, errand boys, etc. A number have been examined and certified by the School Medical Officer. Employers do not always have regard to the requirements, it being not uncommon for the S.M.O. to

be called upon to certify as to a boy's fitness to perform certain duties when on enquiry it appears he has actually been doing the work and receiving payment from an employer for some considerable period.

Parents are dissatisfied if their boy is refused a certificate of fitness after medical examination. Recently a father visited the department and demanded to know why his boy had not been passed. The S.M.O. informed him the boy's condition was such as would make it dangerous to him to follow the occupation proposed. The father was much incensed, because, as he put it, "You have prevented the lad earning so many shillings per week." He demonstrated to the S.M.O. that he was the master, the S.M.O. his servant, and that it would be his first duty to call upon the Town Council to compel the S.M.O. to issue the desired certificate, after which he would see the S.M.O. was promptly dismissed. The important point about the boy's health appeared to be of no consequence whatever.

(2) There is no co-ordination between the School Medical Service and the Juvenile Employment Committee or the Certifying Factory Surgeon for the District. The latter is a general practitioner, residing in another township outside the Borough.

(3) The School Medical Service is not concerned—apart from paragraph (1)—with employed children and young persons.

22. Special Enquiries.

None have been undertaken during the year.

23. Miscellaneous.

Scholarship candidates and teachers are not examined by the School Medical Officer.

24 Statistical Tables.

These are appended.

In conclusion the School Medical Officer desires to specially thank the Chief Clerk, Mrs. Louks, for considerable assistance, particularly statistical, in the preparation of this Report. The Director of Education (Mr. Elliott) and his staff have at all times rendered cordial assistance, and are thanked for the same.

G. H. PEARCE, M.D., D.P.H.

Feb., 1926.

TABLE 1.—RETURN OF MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

A.—Routine Medical Inspections.

Number of Code Group Inspections—	
Entrants	525
Intermediates	412
Leavers	513
Total	1450
Number of other Routine Inspections	171

B.—Other Inspections.

Number of Special Inspections	230
Number of Re-inspections	480
Total	710

TABLE II.

A.—Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection in the Year ended 31st December, 1925.

DEFECT OR DISEASE.	Routine Inspections — No. of Defects.		Special Inspections. — No. of Defects.	
	Requiring Treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring treatment.	Requiring Treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring treatment.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Malnutrition	104	—	1	—
Uncleanliness (See Table IV., Group V.)	62	19	—	—
Skin. Ringworm— Scalp	—	—	—	—
Skin. Ringworm— Body	—	—	—	—
Skin. Scabies	—	—	—	—
Skin. Impetigo	11	10	—	—
Skin. Other Diseases (Non-Tubercular)	1	10	—	—
Eye. Blepharitis	7	7	—	—
Eye. Conjunctivitis	—	1	—	—
Eye. Keratitis	—	—	—	—
Eye. Corneal Opacities	—	—	—	—
Eye. Defective Vision (excluding Squint)	80	96	26	1
Eye. Squint	24	6	20	—
Eye. Other Conditions	—	2	1	—
Ear. Defective Hearing	5	1	—	—
Ear. Otitis Media	6	3	1	—
Ear. Other Ear Diseases	1	1	—	—
Nose and Throat. Enlarged Tonsils (only)	41	61	10	—
Nose and Throat. Adenoids (only)	5	4	1	—
Nose and Throat. Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids	1	4	—	—
Nose and Throat. Other Conditions	—	2	—	—
Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tubercular)	56	61	—	—
Defective Speech	1	5	—	—
Teeth—Dental Diseases (See Table IV., Group IV.)	219	617	—	—

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Heart and Circulation.	Heart Disease—				
	Organic	—	8	2	—
	Functional	1	2	—	—
	Anæmia	15	2	—	1
Lungs.	Bronchitis	12	33	—	—
	Other Non-Tubercular Diseases	2	1	—	—
Tuberculosis.	Pulmonary—				
	Definite	3	—	—	—
	Suspected	11	1	—	—
	Non-Pulmonary—				
	Glands	3	1	—	—
	Spine	—	—	—	—
	Hip	—	—	—	—
	Other Bones and Joints	—	—	—	—
	Skin	—	1	—	—
	Other Forms	2	—	1	—
Nervous System.	Epilepsy	—	—	—	—
	Chorea	1	—	—	—
	Other Conditions	—	2	—	—
Deformities.	Rickets	6	74	2	—
	Spinal Curvature	—	—	—	—
	Other Forms	1	33	—	—
	Other Defects and Diseases	6	143	—	—

B.—Number of individual children found at Routine Medical Inspection to Require Treatment (excluding uncleanliness and dental diseases).

Group. (1)	Number of Children. Inspected (2)	Number of Children. Found to require treatment. (3)	Percentage of children found to require treatment. (4)
Code Groups:			
Entrants	525	166	31.6
Intermediates	412	189	45.8
Leavers	513	225	43.8
Total (code groups)	1450	580	40.0
Other routine inspections	171	7	4.09

TABLE III.

Return of all Exceptional Children in the Area.

			Boys	Girls	Total
Blind (including partially blind).	(i) Suitable for training in a School or Class for the totally blind.	Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Blind	1	—	1
		Attending Public Elementary Schools...			
		At other Institutions	1	—	1
		At no School or Institution			
	(ii) Suitable for training in a School or Class for the partially blind.	Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Blind	1	1	2
		Attending Public Elementary Schools...	1	3	4
		At other Institutions			
		At no School or Institution			
Deaf (including deaf and dumb and partially deaf).	(i) Suitable for training in a School or Class for the totally deaf or deaf and dumb.	Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Deaf	1	—	1
		Attending Public Elementary Schools...			
		At other Institutions			
		At no School or Institution			
	(ii) Suitable for training in a School or Class for the partially deaf.	Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Deaf	—	1	1
		Attending Public Elementary Schools...			
		At other Institutions			
		At no School or Institution			
Mentally Defective.	Feeble-Minded (cases not notifiable to the Local Control Authority.	Attending Certified Schools for Mentally Defective Children	2	1	3
		Attending Public Elementary Schools...			
		Attending Institutions			
		At no School or Institution			
	Notified to the Local Control Authority during the year.	Feeble-minded			
		Imbeciles			
		Idiots			
Epileptics	Suffering from severe epilepsy.	Attending Certified Schools (Special) for Epileptics	—	1	1
		In Institutions other than Certified Special Schools			
		Attending Public Elementary Schools...			
		At no School or Institution	—	2	2
	Suffering from epilepsy which is not severe	Attending Public Elementary Schools			
		At no School or Institution			

			Boys	Girls	Total
Physically Defective.	Infectious Pulmonary and Glandular Tuberculosis.	At Sanatoria or Sanatorium Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board	7	5	12
		At other Institutions			
		At no School or Institution	33	28	61
	Non - infectious but Active Pulmonary and Glandular Tuberculosis.	At Sanatoria or Sanatorium Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board			
		At Certified Residential Open-Air Schools			
		At Certified Day Open-Air Schools ...			
		At Public Elementary Schools	31	43	74
		At other Institutions			
		At no School or Institution	—	1	1
	Delicate children (e.g., pre - or latent tuberculosis, malnutrition, debility, anæmia, etc.)	At Certified Residential Open-Air Schools	23	25	48
		At Certified Day Open-Air Schools ...			
		At Public Elementary Schools	61	62	123
		At other Institutions			
		At no School or Institution			
	Active non-pulmonary tuberculosis.	At Sanatoria or Hospital Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board	—	1	1
		At Public Elementary Schools	3	1	4
		At other Institutions			
		At no School or Institution	1	1	2
	Crippled Children (other than those with active tuberculosis), e.g., children suffering from paralysis, etc., and including those with severe heart disease.	At Certified Hospital Schools			
		At Certified Residential Cripple Schools			
		At Certified Day Cripple Schools			
		At Public Elementary Schools	9	24	33
		At other Institutions			
		At no School or Institution	2	—	2

TABLE IV.

Return of Defects treated during the Year ended 31st December, 1925.

TREATMENT TABLE.

Group 1.—Minor Ailments.

(Excluding Uncleanliness, for which see Group V.)

Disease or Defect.	Number of Defects treated or under treatment during the year.		
	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
SKIN			
Ringworm—Scalp	4	13	17
Ringworm—Body	6	3	9
Scabies	Nil	Nil	Nil
Impetigo	37	6	43
Other Skin Diseases	Nil	Nil	Nil
MINOR EYE DEFECTS ... ... (External and other, but excluding cases falling in Group II.)	18	4	22
MINOR EAR DEFECTS	7	5	12
MISCELLANEOUS ... ... (e.g. minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.)	7	1	8
TOTAL	79	32	111

TABLE IV. (Continued).

Group 2.—Defective Vision and Squint.

(Excluding Minor Eye Defects treated as Minor Ailments.)

Group 1.

Disease or Defect.	Number of Defects dealt with.			
	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Submitted to refraction by private practitioner or at hospital apart from the Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Errors of Refraction (including Squint).	214	2	1	217
Other Defect or Disease of the Eyes (excluding those recorded in Group 1.)	5	Nil	Nil.	5
TOTAL	219	2	1	222

Total number of children for whom spectacles were prescribed.

(a) Under the Authority's Scheme 214

(b) Otherwise 3

Total number of children who obtained or received spectacles.

(a) Under the Authority's Scheme 210

(b) Otherwise 3

Group 3.—Treatment of Defects of Nose and Throat.

NUMBER OF DEFECTS.

Received operative Treatment.			Received Other Forms of Treatment.	Total Number Treated.
Under the Authority's Scheme, in Clinic or Hospital.	By Private Practitioner or Hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme.	Total.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
39	2	41	Nil.	41

TABLE IV. (Continued).

Group 4.—Dental Defects.

*(1) Number of children who were:—

(a) Inspected by the Dentist:—

Aged:

Routine Age Groups ... { 5.....Nil. 6.....464 7.....415 8.....423 9.....483 10.....509 11..... 2 12..... 13..... 14..... } Total 2296

Specials 31

Grand Total 2327

(b) Found to require treatment 1960

(c) Actually treated 1247

(d) Re-treated during the year as the result of periodical examination 233

(2) Half-days devoted to—

Inspection 71

Treatment ... ... 215—Total 286

(3) Attendances made by children for treatment 2577

(4) Fillings—

Permanent teeth 1550

Temporary teeth ... ... 114—Total 1664

(5) Extractions—

Permanent teeth 62

Temporary teeth ... ...3271—Total 3333

(6) Administrations of general anæsthetics for extractions ... None

(7) Other operations—

Permanent teeth 168

Temporary teeth ... ... 173—Total 34.

* Actual number of inspections, 5,008.

TABLE IV. (Continued).

GROUP 5.—Uncleanliness and Verminous Conditions.

(1) Average number of visits per school made during the year by the School Nurse 9.5

(2) Total number of examinations of children in the Schools by School Nurses 9,492

(3) Number of individual children found unclean 521

(4) Number of children cleansed under arrangements made by the Local Education Authority ... ... None

(5) Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken :—

(a) Under the Education Act, 1921 ... ... None

(b) Under School Attendance Bye-laws ... ... None